INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIV NO. 201 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1936 PRICE ONE ANNA

A. I. C. C.'s Confidence In Nation's Tribune

Jawahar To Fill Up Cabinet Vacancies

Bhai Parmanand's "Outrageous Statement"

President's Exposition Of "Civil Liberties"

The All-India Congress Committee concluded the two-day session on Sunday afternoon, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and in an atmosphere of cordiality.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT

The question of filling vacancies in the Working Committee provided a fresh instance on Sunday, for the House to express its full confidence in the Congress President, and though Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru desired that the A. I. C. C., should select two candidates, the House unanimously decided that the President himself should choose the members on the Working Committee.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S NEW TASK

The Working Committee was entrusted with a new task, of exploring a satisfactory method of enrolling primary members of the Congress.

"OUTRAGEOUS STATEMENT"

Before the proceedings concluded Pandit Jawaharlal condemned the speech of Bhai Paramanand, and said that while he agreed that an audience should maintain decorum at public meetings, they had every right to protest against outrageous statements made by speakers, who refused to withdraw unjustified allegations.

WELCOME HELP TO VISITORS

The lady volunteers under Mrs. Safia Khan and the Bombay National Guards rendered yeomen's service during the two days of the session and were found to be very helpful to the visitors.

The All-India Congress Committee resumed session on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Morarji Desai moved resolution to the effect that Hindustani only should be used in the proceedings of the plenary session of the Congress, the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, except in cases where use of provincial languages might be necessary and where correspondence was carried on with foreign countries.

It was pointed out that the Resolution was out of order unless it was of a recommendatory nature: The mover could only recommend to the next Congress session to amend the constitution, as it was stated in the constitution that English or provincial languages could be used in certain circumstances.

RULED OUT.

The President ruled the resolution out of order, but gave an opportunity to the mover to redraft the resolution in proper form.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

Lala Dunichand of Ambala moved the following resolution.

"Resolved that every member of a primary Congress Committee will continue to be its member for a period of 5 years from the date of his first enrolment without being required to go into any other formalities except the payment of 4 annas each year."

He said that extension of membership was necessary for the purposes of organising the Congress on sound lines. One year of membership was too short and difficulties in enrolling members were experienced. He did not want that the revenue from membership fees should be in any way affected. But the members once enrolled need not go through the formalities of becoming members every year.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani seconded the resolution.

"PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES."

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment that the Resolution be referred to the Working Committee for consideration and recommendation by the Working Committee. He said that there was considerable force in the suggestion of Lala Dunichand. But there were practical difficulties in the way of adopting the Resolution as it stood at present. This resolution would not solve the difficulties. Hitherto no uniform method was adopted and it was essential that the views of the Provincial Congress Committees should be ascertained.

The amendment was seconded.

BAJAJ SUPPORTS.

Seth Jamhalal Bajaj supported the amendment. He said that the matter could be referred to the Working Committee as that body was also considering the question of enrolling sincere persons.

Dr. Kasiker opposed the resolution as it struck at the root of the idea in the original Resolution. At present it was possible to approach the masses, at least once a year, if not more frequently.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa opposed the resolution.

Lala Dunichand replying to the debate, accepted the amendment.

The resolution as amended was passed.

RESOLUTION ON HINDUSTANI.

Mr. Morarji Desai again moved the redrafted resolution recommending to the next plenary session of the Congress that Hindustani should be adopted in all the proceedings of the Congress meetings.

The resolution was seconded.

PRESIDENT'S EXPOSITION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to place certain facts before the House, so that the members might be able to come to a decision on the resolution. Many letters were received at the All-India Congress Committee office. Replies were being sent to them in Hindi or Urdu or English as suited to the correspondents. If the resolution of the mover were accepted, all communications in English would have to be stopped There was also the question of shorthand and typing, which were of great use, owing to the heavy rush of correspondence. Many bulletins and pamphlets were issued in English, Urdu and Hindi, and in case the resolution were adopted the English bulletins and pamphlets would have to be stopped. Panditji concluded by saying that there were many people who spoke some language, and thought that they were speaking Hindustani but in reality it was not Hindustani. (Laughter).

"HARD ON SOUTH INDIANS."

Babu Purushotamdas Tandon, supporting the resolution, said that the question must be viewed from the national point. English to him was a language symbolic of slavery, and Hindustani of freedom. It was essentias that the entire proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee and the open Congress session should be in Hindustani in every sense of the term. For instance, the manifesto of the Congress ought to have been drafted in Hindustani and circulated to the members.

Mr. Satyamurti opposed the resolution saying, "Even a worm turns!" (Laughter). Since 2 p.m., on Saturday he had been listening to the proceedings of the A.I.C.C., with patience, but he had to confess he was unable to make out a word of what had been said (Laughter). In Madras, if for instance, all the Tamilians went on talking in Tamil for the same length of time, would the members of the All-India Congress Committee sit patiently? (Laughter).

OH, FOR A SENSE OF PROPORTION AND TOLERANCE!

He asked the mover to have some sense of proportion, some tolerance and patience. It was accepted by every Congressman that Hindustani should be the "lingua franca" of India. But we have not yet reached that stage, and there was no use trying to force the pace. The language problem was the greatest in the way of national unity, and it was necessarey that the mover should have same patience in this respect. He had tried to learn Hindustani but failed (laughter). It would be a great burden to those who did not know Hindustani, if they were asked to draft their re-

(Continued on page 7).

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOR BOMBAY

Jawaharlal To Inaugurate Bombay Branch To-day

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at 6-45 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge on Monday, 24th inst. to inaugurate a Civil Liberties Union for Bombay, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, N. M. Joshi, M. C. Chagla and B. G. Kher. All are cordially invited to attend.

NO BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

Repression In N. W. F. P. Should Not Discourage Congressmen, Says Abdul Gaffar Khan

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The views of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on the reported interference of officials with election activities of the Congress in the N. W. F. Province and the suggestion as to whether Congress should not boycott elections there, are contained in the following statement made by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, who had a talk with Khan Abdul Kaffar on this matter:—

"As owing to special situation in the Frontier Province Frontier members of the A.I.C.C. could not attend the Bombay meeting, I asked Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan if he had any message for the Frontier and the Punjab people, whom, due to restrictions put on his movements, he was unable to see. I specially referred to the suggestions raised in the Frontier Province to boycott the coming elections, because Government there was putting extraordinary obstacles in the way of Cosgress workers.

DUTY OF CONGRESS.

"The Khan asked me to inform the Congress workers in the Frontier Province that whatever the attitude of the local Government they should try to do their best to carry out the Congress mandate. The coming elections should be contested with all the earnestness we could command and leave the result in the hands of God. Government's repressive policy should in no case discourage us from doing our duty.

"As regards the Punjab, the Khan Saheb was very sorry to hear of communal tension in that province. Had he been allowed to go to the province he would have gladly placed his services at the disposal of the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to bring about an amicable settlement amongst them. He felt sure that if the nationalist workers in the Punjab could cleanse their own hearts of communal prejudices as was the case with the Hindus and the Muslim "Khudai Khidmatgars" in the Frontier Province, the communal tension in the Punjab would soon cease to exist."

Two bombs were recovered in a suit case in Chakarajavemula village nine miles from Hoilkuntla by the Hoilkuntla police.

Some persons including a Brahmin gentleman, have been remanded to custody.—United Press.

S. A. Nationalists Must Get Republic

DR. MALAN ON CONSTITUTIONAL STEPS ON IRISH MODEL

"Abolition Of Imported Governor-General: Head Of State To Be Responsible To People Only"

PRETORIA, Aug. 23.

"Nationalists could and must get a Republic," declared Dr. Malan, addressing a meeting of 2,000. He outlined the necessary steps along constitutional lines as:

(1) the abolition of the title, "British subject";
(2) a complete break with Imperial Conferences;
(3) refusal to attend the Coronation of the King;
(4) abolition of imported Governors-General;
(5) substitution of a President for the King;
(6) head of the State to be elected in accordance with the new Constitution by the people and responsible to the people only, and not to the King; and
(7) an Act substituting "elected President" in all national laws of the statute books for "King."

Dr. Malan added that these steps had been adopted in Ireland which to-day was at the door of an Independent Republic.—Reuter.

Bombay's Tribute To "Frontier Gandhi"

HIS PROVINCE'S CONTRIBUTION TO FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE

Greater Than That Of Any Other Province

Khan Abdul Gaffar's Appeal To Muslims

"I have been wondering all the time the speeches were being delivered as to what I have done to deserve the great honour that you are conferring on me. I have been searching within myself as to what work I have done to deserve this reception. I have not found anything within me which should make you grow so enthusiastic about. Nevertheless, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the love and regard that you have shown. I am really grateful for the honour that you are conferring upon me."

What Have We Done

"But I would like you to have a look at history of the world. Look to the sacrifices that have been made by subject people to achieve their freedom. What have we done to break the shackles of our slavery? We have done practically nothing compared to those nations."

Thus observed Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, replying to the grand reception that was accorded to him by the citizens of Bombay on Sunday night in the Congress House compound.

The reception was organised on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the specially erected shamiana was crowded to over-flowing. Pandit Jawaharlal presided. A large number of ladies were present.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee proposing Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to the chair, said that when two years ago Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was in Bombay as the citizens' guest, the Government wanting to outrival the Bombay people invited him as their guest, and put him into jail for two years. The Government had tried to suppress activities of Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan and it had served only to increase the enthusiasm of the people for the work they had undertaken. The "Frontier Gandhi" was second to none in his love for the Motherland, and he had been silently striving towards achieving the country's Freedom.

INDIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of his speech, said that several ideas passed through one's mind when one had to speak on an occasion like the present one. There were several leaders in the past. In the fights for Freedom that were carried on in other countries and in India also, the leaders had immersed themselves in the movement so much that they had become part of the movement; they lost their individuality. In India also great leaders had come and gone. In a country like India, it was not an easy matter to find men coming up and leading Freedom movements. Yet India had men, whose life and sayings had been a source of great inspiration to the people of this generation. But they were a handful, who sacrificed for the sake of their country in the past.

SUCCESS IN WINNING FREEDOM

Continuing, Panditji said that to awaken a people it was essential to carry on some sort of an agitation. The speaker was sure that in spite of the opposition, India would be successful in her fight to achieve her freedom. India would win her Freedom not because she had a glorious past, but because the people of the present would carry on the fight for freedom. It was essential for the people not to rest content just because they had a very glorious past, but to study the present situation in the country and the world and find out what was necessary to get the country free.

He was really sorry to note that people were wasting time by quarrelling over unnecessary and useless things like the Communal Award or the number of seats in the legislatures. The fear seemed to be that one community would get a larger number of seats in the legislatures than another. The speaker was of the view that if numbers could achieve anything that the very fact that the population of India was 35 crores have brought freedom to her.

STUDY WORLD SITUATION.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru then referred the world situation and asked his countrymen to learn their lessons, and do their acts with a view to the international happenings. There was no doubt that political awakening of a country could not be achieved in a day. It was left to a handful of brave people to come forward and carry on the work which would, in time, help a great deal towards the awakening of the people as a whole.

BREAD—REAL PROBLEM OF MASSES.

Referring to the communal question, Panditji asked people to look at the problem from an economic point of view. The masses of both the communities were not concerned about the seats in the Legislatures. What they were concerned was, firstly, their economic freedom. They wanted to know how they could solve the problem of getting enough food and clothes for themselves. During the tour of the speaker several poor people had approached him. They were both Hindus and Muslims. They asked him a way out of several problems. Their problems were not about the communal feeling, but economic difficulties. How could they pay the money-lender. How could they feed and clothe their people? That was their problem and not the seats in the Legislatures.

INDEPENDENCE, THE WORD

Panditji said that he was neither in favour of temples nor mosques, nor did he like those who were after destroying those. He wanted independence for his country and he wanted the people to fight for their freedom irrespective of their caste, creed or community. The common problem that was facing the country was not the communal problem which was a minor affair, compared to the very great problem of achieving Independence for the country, to which all the communities belonged. The communal leaders when asked by the leaders how getting a few more seats in the legislatures would solve the problems of the masses, the problem of unemployment, the problem of poverty, they could not give him an answer.

ANSWERLESS QUESTION

They could not because there was no answer to give as nothing could be done through a few more seats in the legislatures to solve those problems. The Communal leaders were a few. There were hundreds and hundreds of others who should seriously think about the problems that were facing the country. Could they be solved by the people fighting over the Communal Award? Could it be solved by getting a few more seats in the legislatures for this or that community? No. Then what were the difficulties in the way of solving these problems? All these problems could be solved only when the country had freedom.

TRIBUTE TO "FRONTIER GANDHI"

The Congress President then referred to the sacrifices and services of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and said that every child in the nook and corner of the country knew Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's name. Khan Abdul Gaffar khan did not believe in speech-making. He carried on work silently. Referring to what the Khan Saheb had achieved in his own province. Pandit Jawa-

(Continued on Page 7)

STOP PRESS

MADRID BOMBED.

LISBON, August 23.

According to reports from Seville, a squadron of insurgent bombers raided Madrid and heavily bombarded the region of Minta barracks.—Reuter.

PETROL TANK GUTTED.

GIBRALTAR, August 23.

As a consequence of direct hits by insurgent aircraft a big petrol depot at Malaga has been completely gutted. It is understood the depot held a million gallons of spirit.—Reuter.

REBEL PROTEST TURNED DOWN

LISBON, August 23.

The British Ambassador has refused to accept the note of protest from the insurgent "Junta" at Burgos, protesting against the bombing of the insurgent strongholds by French-built planes flying French colours.

It is alleged that a squadron of 15 such craft bombed Naval Peral and other places on Friday.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PARTY ARRIVES

LONDON, Aug. 23.

An influential representative party of 13 Egyptian personalities headed by Premier Nahas Pasha, reached London to-night with the object of setting the seal to the Treaty which has dissipated the bitterness between Britain and the Egyptian Nationalists, of many years. The delegation includes 12 Pashas and three ex-Premiers—Mahmud Pasha, Sidki Pasha and Abdel Yehia Pasha.

The Victoria Station was packed with enthusiastic crowds including numerous Egyptians, who, when Mr. Eden shook hands with Premier Nahas Pasha, shouted "Long live Anglo-Egyptian friendship."—Reuter.

SPANISH SEARCH OF BRITISH SHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Within 24 hours of the Spanish Government's assurance to Britain that the right of search will not be applied to British ships on the high seas, the British vessel "Gibelzerjon" was stopped ten miles from Melilla and apparently detained.

The naval authorities at Gibraltar acted very promptly. The battle cruiser "Repulse" and two destroyers have been ordered to investigate. Some of the "Repulse" crew, who were actually ashore, hurried aboard, an shortly afterwards the "Repulse" was seen steaming at 20 knots past Europa Point with gun and crews standing by, and all decks cleared in the direction of Melilla.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words- "Box No ..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Managers, Asstt.-Managers, Accountants, Inspectors, for Banking concern pay Rs. 30 to 60. Apply: Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6797)

Wanted two fully trained qualified experienced B.P.N.A. Nurses. Apply with previous experience and testimonials to Mr. Goolamhusein B. Somjee, Hon. Secretary, H. H. the Agakhan Ismaili Maternity Home, 96, Rehem Castle, Bombay, 9. (6767)

Stenographers, Typists, Accountants, Spinning—Weaving Masters, Engineers, Overseers, Draftsmen, Lady Doctors, Nurses, Veterinary Surgeons, Doctors, immediately, salaries expected, certificates and postages. Post Office Box No. 1026, G.P.O., Bombay. (6794).

Wanted one Accounts Clerk immediately. Salary Rs. 60. Deposit Rs. 300. Apply Box 6784. "Bombay Chronicle".

Large established Oil Company requires a distributor for their bazaar business in Ahmedabad. Reply to Box No. 3778, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Immediately Canvassers for the newly established business on Rs. 50 throughout India. Apply Box No. 6774, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted (1) B. Sc., Tech., of Manchester in Dyeing and Bleaching. Grade Rs. 200—20—300. (2) First Class Technological Graduate in Dyeing and Bleaching of the Bombay University or M.Sc., of a Recognised Indian University. Starting Salary Rs. 75. (3) Second Class Technological or Science Graduate of Recognised Indian University or Diplomate any Technical Institute in ing and Bleaching. Starting ry Rs. 50. Apply with copies estimonials to the Office ant, Calico Mills, Ahmed- (3783).

ted—Influential persons to depots in all principal cen- s for sales best teas on pay rom 100 to 250 per month plus allowance and depot rent. Experienced hands apply. Anglo-Burma Tea Company, Post Box 6, Madras. 6757.

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let—For Offices, 1st, 2nd Floor of Doongursee Building 20|24 Rampart Row, Fort, open on two sides plenty of light and air. Apply Doongursee & Sons C|o. Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. 59, Forbes Street, Fort. 6772.

29. PLOTS FOR SALE

Andheri—Juhu Lane, off Murzbanabad Road, seven minutes' walk from Andheri Rly. station, beautiful square plot, available for building a bungalow, school, sanatorium, factory, etc., admeasuring about 6,000 sq. yds., fine road frontage, first offer of Rs. 3 per sq. yd. accepted. Apply sharp, Box 6763, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Boys and girls desirous of getting Coaching in Mathematic up to Matric at their residence. Apply Box No. 6787, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Small-Loans: For Inexpensive Instalment Facilities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (6616)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted for Khandwa, Hosangabad and Jubbalpore, Northern C.P. influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life Office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualifications and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3795, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Berar influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualification and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3792, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Ahmednagar and surrounding districts influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life Office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualification and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3793, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for East & West Khan-desh and surrounding Districts influential and experienced Organiser for Life Insurance by established Life Office. Security Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualification and business capacity. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 3794, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents to sell our well reputed Silk Sarhis, Shirtings, Suitings, Coatings and Chadars. Pay Rs. 100. Allowance Rs. 50. Cash Prize Rs. 500 extra. Cash security Rs. 20 only. Nationals Ltd., Ludhiana. (6656).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

At Khandalla for sale a bungalow on the Bombay-Poona Road, area 4 1|2 acres, splendid view. Rs. 17,000 or near. Apply Box No. 6789, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale. Manganese, Chrome, bauxite, beryl, kyanite, asbestos, large quantities. Apply Box No. 6782, Bombay Chronicle"

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 5th September, 1936, to FRIDAY, the 25th September, 1936, both days inclusive.

A. H. WADIA, Director.

Foras Road Bombay, Dated 20th August, 1936. 3797.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK. LIMITED, LAHORE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in terms of rule 40 of Rules of Business, concerning Savings Fund, accounts interest on Savings Fund of the Bank will be reduced to 1 3/4 per cent. p. a. with effect from 1st November, 1936

HARSUKH RAI, Secretary. 3770.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, 1936, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, who go out of office at such meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order, A. McCULLOCH, Secretary & Treasurer. Bombay.

Bombay, 16th July, 1936. 3654

POONA RACES

"MAXFAR"
Prismatic Binocular.
Magnification 8 x 30.
Rs. 85
Including solid leather case.
Field of view 130 yds: at 1000 yds.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

In the matter of L. HARKISHEN LAL'S Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that shares, belonging to L. Harkishen Lal, Insolvent, in various companies like the Reserve Bank of India; Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited, Peshawar, Larkana, Central India, Rohtak and Hissar Districts, Jullunder, Sialkot Electric Supply Companies and various other concerns will be sold by Auction at 10-30 A.M. on 1st September, 1936, in the High Court, Lahore. Particulars and details of shares can be had from the undersigned.

Prospective buyers will be required to deposit forthwith 5 per cent. of their offer as earnest money in the form of cash, certified Bankers' cheque or Government securities.

By Order,— KHWAJA NAZIR AHMAD. Special Official Receiver, Punjab and Delhi Provinces. 3742.

Public Notices.

VISIT NASIK & PANDHARPUR DURING ADHIK MAS

(18th August to 15th September)

PRINCIPAL DAYS ARE:

EKADASHI	PAURNIMA	AMAVAS
28th Aug. 11th Sept.	1st Sept.	15th Sept.

Purchase G. I. P. Week-End Return Tickets and take your families with you.

Tickets issued at Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Dadar from 27th to 30th August are available till 2 P.M. on 2nd September (NASIK) and till 12 Noon of the same day (PANDHARPUR).

Tickets issued from 10th to 14th September are similarly available for Return till 16th September.

CHEAP III CLASS RETURN FARES

BOMBAY TO NASIK ..... Rs. 3-8-0 by Mail Trains.
" " " ..... Rs. 2-12-0 by Passenger Trains.
BOMBAY TO PANDHARPUR .. Rs. 6-8-0 by all Trains.

Call for full particulars and illustrated folder at the INFORMATION BUREAU, G.I.P. RAILWAY, Bombay, V.T.

3736

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of two separate requisitions received, under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling Special meetings of the Corporation (1) for expressing regret at the attitude of His Worship the Mayor in not allowing consideration of the Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the construction of a Sabha Mandap in the compound of the Maruti Temple at Byculla; and (2) for requesting the Commissioner to open negotiations with the leaders of the Hindu and the Muslim communities in respect of the construction of the said Sabha Mandap, two SPECIAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 31st August 1936, at 4 P.M. (Bombay Time) and 4-10 P.M. (Bombay Time), respectively.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,

D. V. NADKARNI, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 22nd August, 1936. 3800

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Foras Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Article 112 be deleted and the following Article inserted in its place.

112. Subject as aforesaid the profits of the Company which it shall from time to time be determined to divide in respect of any year or other period shall be divisible among the members (whether holders of Conversion Shares or holders of Deferred Shares) in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office at Foras Road, Bombay, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, for passing such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

For the Board of Directors, A. H. WADIA. Director.

Foras Road, Bombay 20th August, 1936. 3798.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1486 of 1934.

Messrs. KALIDAS LALLUBHAI, a firm .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. DUNMANDAS BALRAMDAS, a firm ..Defendants.

To,

RAGHUNATHPRASAD son of Hiralal.
and
MATHURAPRASAD son of Motichand.
Partners in the Defendant firm abovenamed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you should attend before the Learned Officiating Taxing Master at his Office on MONDAY, the 7th September, 1936, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) to tax the Bill of costs of the plaintiffs abovenamed between party and party pursuant to the Decree, dated 16th October, 1935, and between attorney and client. Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. (3789)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1339 of 1927.

Messrs. BHUTAJI RAICHAND & Company..Plaintiffs.
vs.
DAYABHAI RANCHHOD .....Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 9th August, 1928 and Decree, dated 25th November, 1935, made in suit No. 1889 of 1929 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Falkland Road 6th Cross Lane, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 29th August, 1936, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Foras Freehold land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Falkland Road 6th Cross Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Land Revenue New Nos. 14062, 14063 and New Survey Nos. 5541, 5542, 5543, 5582 and 5583 and Cadastral Survey No. 939 in the Girgaum Division and D Ward Nos. 2233-34 and Street Nos. 7 and 8.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. VRAJLAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ, Offg. Commissioner. (3790)

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Wanted CANVASSERS for securing contracts for advertisements at stations on the J. & D. Rly. or in trains. Apply with terms for business to the Manager, J. & D. Rly. Jamnager. (3796)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1392 of 1936.

BAI CHHATKABAI, daughter of Nebhanmal of Tatta Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tatta in Sind by her Constituted Attorney Purshottamdas Metharam of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jhaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay for and on behalf of herself and all other creditors of TOLARAM NEBHANMAL, late of Bombay Tatta Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Pearl Merchant and Commission Agent who resided and carried on business in partnership in the firm name and style of Lakhmidas Tekchand at Nagdevi Cross Lane Without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

BAI BACHIBAI, wife of Dwarkadas Purshottamdas of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Tolaram Nebhanmal.

Sirs.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia on the 11th day of August, 1936 in the above suit, notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8. of the Code of Civil Procedure that the suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the Plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of herself and all other creditors of the estate of the late Tolaram Nebhanmal praying inter alia:—

(a) That the estate of the said Tolaram Nebhanmal may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That the Defendant may be decreed and ordered to discover the estate of the said Tolaram Nebhanmal come to her hands.
(c) That for the purpose aforesaid all necessary enquiries may be made orders be passed directions be given and accounts be taken.
(d) That the Defendant may be decreed and ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 11,645-8-10 with further interest on 9,278-7-0 at the rate of 6 annas per cent per mensem from 1st August, 1936, out of the said estate of the said Tolaram Nebhanmal come to her hands.
(e) For a Receiver of the said estate of the said Tolaram Nebhanmal come to the hands of the said Defendant with all necessary powers under O. 40 R. 1 of the Civil Procedure Code.
(f) For an injunction restraining the Defendant from dealing with or disposing of the said estate, pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit.
(g) For costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.
and
(h) For such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And that the 2nd day of September 1936 has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the above suit.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1936.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,

The 22nd day of August, 1936.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys. (3799)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMROZE EDULJI COOPER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

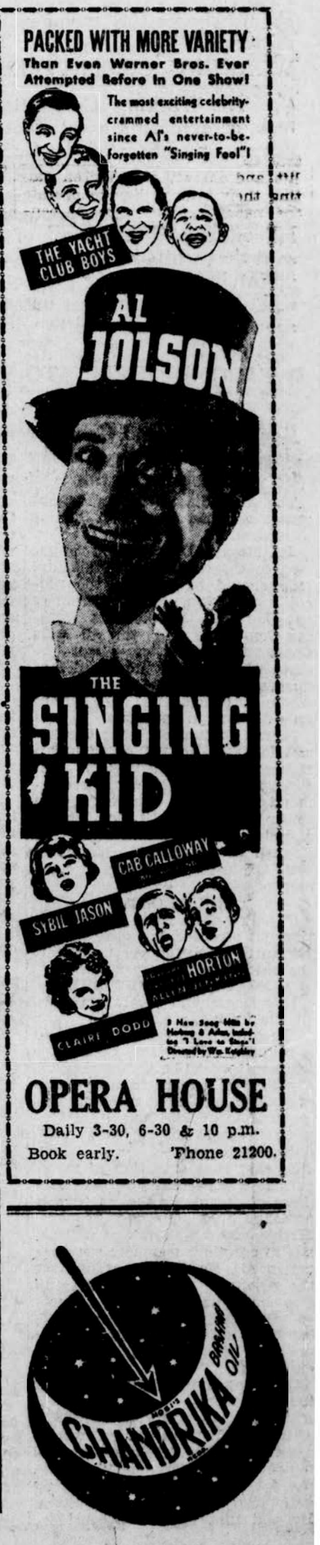
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

Plot No. 211 E of Dadar Matunga Estate of the Bombay Municipality, area 740 sq. yds. with the buildings thereon situate at Vincent Road, Dadar and bounded on the East by the Vincent Road, on the West by Plot No. 211D on the North by Plot No. 211 and on the South by Plot No. 210 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 192 E|10 Matunga Division and F Ward No. 7049(3) Street No. 616 D.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1936.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL, Purchasers' Attorneys. (3791)

ROXY
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ACHHUT KANYA
• 6th WEEK


PACKED WITH MORE VARIETY
Than Even Warner Bros. Ever Attempted Before in One Show!
The most exciting celebrity-crammed entertainment since Al's never-to-be-forgotten "Singing Fool"!
THE YACHT CLUB BOYS
AL JOLSON
THE SINGING KID
CAB CALLOWAY
SYBIL JASON
HORTON
CLAIRE DODD

OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Book early. 'Phone 21200.

CHANDRIKA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Soviet Russia's Future Engineers

"Archimedes Club," Paradise For Technically-Minded Children

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail.)

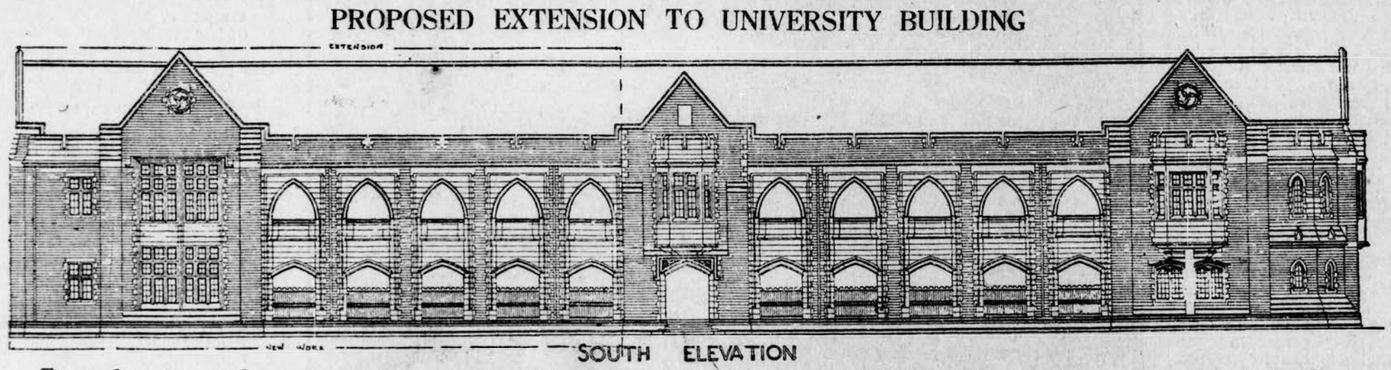
One of the most interesting places in that most interesting and fascinating place, the Children's City in Moscow's Central Park of Culture and Rest, is the Archimedes Club. This club is an unique centre for technically-minded children and not only serves as a recreation centre but as a technical school as well. Work here is so arranged that the programme of activities not only interests the child but gives him every opportunity to exercise his imagination and to work things out for himself.

The club is divided into a number of rooms, each fully equipped with machinery, models and exhibits pertaining to the subject to which the room is devoted. The Icarus Room, for example, is devoted to models of airplanes and gliders, while the Edison Room is equipped with many models of the inventions of the great Thomas Edison. Another room contains numerous models of all types of machines, engines, tractors, etc. Here there is a miniature lift, and one will see children waiting their turn in line to operate the ingenious mechanism. At benches one finds young 7, 8 and 9-year olds busily at work rigging up electrical lighting circuits, or working with hammer, saw and chisel in the wood-working room. There are also rooms for metal-working, photography, and radio.

The Room of Scientific Fantasy is a very unusual place. Here children work out many difficult questions of every day science. The instructor of this room makes mention of the truly remarkable questions and answers that are given him by these youngsters. Sometimes, he says, he almost finds it difficult himself to answer their questions satisfactorily.

The Archimedes Club is very popular with the younger Moscow generation. An average of 2,000 young Moscovites visit it daily during the week, and about an additional thousand on holidays. Each laboratory and shop has around it a circle of about 3,000 young enthusiasts.

PROPOSED EXTENSION TO UNIVERSITY BUILDING



SOUTH ELEVATION

Front elevation of the new proposed extension of the University building (north block). Plans for it have been accepted and the scheme would cost Rs. 1,41,500.

Why Not Manufacture Vegetable Products In India?

Excellent Prospects For Concerns With Sufficient Capital And Proper Organization

By R. N. BAPASOLA

We are all aware that India is one of the largest countries in the world producing different types of vegetable seeds, pods, flowers, etc., for edible purpose. From the Government of India statistics one can find out that lakhs of tons of edible oils are produced in India and are being sold without refining, deodorizing decolourizing or purifying.

India is consuming lakhs of tons of oils every month for cooking purposes and very often, she is unable to obtain pure and good class oil free from adulteration. It is strange that there are few factories in India who even do not care to deodorize, decolourise and purify the oil for edible purpose.

URGENT NEED

It is, therefore, necessary that India should have large number of oil refinery, deodorizing and decolourizing factories so that cocoanut oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil, teelseed oil can be refined and sold in pure state for cooking and edible purpose.

It is gratifying to note that about 100 tons of oils are refined and solidified and prepared into vegetable ghee in India. These oils are first refined, deodorized and decolourized and then hardened and subsequently converted into the vegetable product known as "Vegetable Ghee". There are only 5 factories producing a maximum of 100 tons within 24 hours.

On investigation I found out that these factories are working day and night and there is really an extraordinary demand for this type of product in different centres of India and if several factories are to be started producing about 10 tons per day in each place such as Calicut, Sholapur, Bijapur, Akola, Wardha, Nagpur and at Hyderabad (State) I dare say one can save enormous amount of freight and charges and can meet the local demand at competitive prices.

The most important thing depends upon the selection of the right type of machinery and plant and the place must be properly selected where oils can be obtained in abundance at a very low price and where there is a proper market. In order to give some idea to those who desire to start such industry on commercial and economical scale, I would like to give the following information:—

	Rs.
An electrolyser for generating hydrogen and oxygen by means of electricity would cost about	40,000
Electric Generator for electrolyser would cost about	34,000
10 tons oil refining plant complete	69,000
10 tons oil hardening plant complete	48,000
Gas holders and hydrogen compressors	36,500
Boilers and steam plant	22,000
Tin can making plants	17,000
Filling and sealing plant	55,000
Total	3,21,500

15 per cent. duty, freight and other charges extra.

Regarding cost of building and site:—A suitable plot of land measuring about 3 acres would come to about Rs. 10,000 and a concrete building measuring 50' x 30' would come to Rs. 45,000.

Such a factory would require the services of a competent chemist at a salary not exceeding Rs. 800 per month and it will require one manager, 4 engineers for working up 24 hours, 6 foremen, 6 fitters 12 coolies and 25—30 workmen and the expense would come to about Rs. 3,500 per month.

	Rs.
The cost of electricity and coal per month	5,000
Int. on machinery 5 per cent. per month	1,500
Insurance and office accounts dept.	1,000
Depreciation 10 per cent. per annum per month	3,000
Chemicals soda Nickel powder and Lab. expenses	4,000
General maintenance and repairs	1,000
Veg. oil 350 tons and at Rs. 300 per ton	1,05,000
Total	1,20,500

The total quantity per month would come to 336 tons after deducting 4 per cent. as working loss or would come 18,816 tins of 40 lbs. would cost about 1,25,000 rupees and the cost of empty tins would come to Rs. 10,000 and the total would come to Rs. 1,35,000. The highest cost per tin would come to about Rs. 7 and one rupee is to be added for freight and commission. The selling price of the product is about Rs. 9-8-0: and the profit would be Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per tin. Therefore the approximate profit per month would come to about Rs. 27,000—28,000 on an investment of about Rs. 6,00,000

Besides, the hydrogen and oxygen will give a profit of about Rs. 7,000. So on an investment of about 6 lakhs of rupees may yield about Rs. 34,000 profit.

Why is it, then, many factories have not as yet started in various centres of India? It is quite natural that it requires very large sums of money and tremendous amount of knowledge. Such Industry could not be un-

(Continued on Page 9.)

INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS

A Hurricane Lamp Factory In Bengal

The demand for hurricane is continually increasing in spite of the economic depression. The value of the lantern imported in 1931-32 was 30 lacs, a figure which has risen to over 53 lakhs in 1935-36. Electricity is developing rapidly in our town but there are over 86,000 villages in Bengal and in our villages one of the greatest boons which modern machinery has bestowed is the cheap but wonderfully efficient and reliable hurricane lamp. Recently a small factory has been opened at Agarpara, 10 miles from Calcutta. It is one of the most attractive and well laid out small factory industries equipped with modern machines the like of which does not exist in Bengal to-day. It is the only factory of its kind in Bengal and there is only one such factory in the whole of India.

NEW STEEL CORPORATION

It is understood that a new Steel Corporation with a capital of over four crores will shortly be formed in India as the result of discussions which have been going on between representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, the Bengal Iron Company and the Indian Iron and Steel Company.

It is surmised that the Bengal Iron and the Indian Iron and Steel Companies have already arranged a merger of their interests .

INVENTION OF DOUBLE WEAVING ON SINGLE HANDLOOM

A Bengali youth from the Tipperah district, recently gave a demonstration of double and simultaneous weaving in a single handloom before the Hon'ble Nawab Sir K. G. M. Faroqui, Minister to the Government of Bengal, at Comilla.

The inventer explained to the Minister how double weaving could be done with profit, with the help of the loom invented by him after seventeen years' incessant study and labour.

The cottage industries in Bihar and Orissa have been afforded better chances of competing with mill-made products by reason of the fact that the Industries Departments has introduced a novel method of bleaching and finishing cloth produced by handloom weavers. The method is very simple, and involves the collection of grey cloth produced by handloom weavers, and bleaching and finishing it to make it appear more attractive.

At present the Bihar and Orissa Government has acquired finishing machinery only, while bleaching is being done by the dhobi; it is to be presumed that bleaching machinery will be added later in order to complete the new equipment. Once this has been done, the cottage industries of Bihar and Orissa will be in a position successfully to compete with mill-made products, besides rendering their products more competitive against those of cottage industries elsewhere.—"Industry".

Indian Sugar May Soon Be Exported Abroad

M. J. Lownie On The Present Position And Prospects Of The Industry

The following are some interesting extracts from the presidential address of Mr. J. M. Lownie at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, recently held at Calcutta, in which he reviewed the present situation in the Indian Sugar Industry and also expressed his hopes about its future prospects:—

"With reagrd to the progress of the Industry, as every one knows, during the past 12 months there has been a large increase in the production of Cane Sugar. The first Memorandum issued by the Sugar Technologist in February last forecasted for crushing season 1935-36, a total of 6,84,000 tons of Cane Sugar, based on data supplied by about 70 per cent of the factories. The second forecast issued in June last and based on data received from 85 per cent of the factories showed an estimated production of between 8,85,000 and 9,12 000 tons of cane sugar from 140 factories and if we add to this 150,000 tons being the production from Gur and from Khandsari factories, we obtain a total production of sugar in India of over 10½ Lacs of tons. The present consumption of sugar has been variously estimated at between 10 and 11 Lacs of tons and it therefore appears that India has reached a position of being independent of foreign sugar. The season was favourable in every way to the Cane crop, and most factories obtained sufficient supplies of cane throughout the season. The absence of reliable statistics with regard to production, sales, and stocks was a serious handicap, under which both factories and merchants suffered in framing their sales policy

RISE IN PRICES

Before last crushing season commenced, shortage of stocks and fears of the Italo-Abyssinian War spreading to other European Nations combined to raise prices of sugar, with the result that there was much speculative purchasing among dealers, and these high prices had their consequential effect on Cane prices. With the alleviation of War Scares and the gradually increasing weight of production, compelling factories to sell in increasing quantities owing to insufficient sugar storage capacity and working capital, the trend of prices of sugar was steadily downwards and the pressure to sell intensified towards the close of the crushing season. As factories and dealers began to realize how much the production was likely to be, more and more sugar was offered for sale with the result that prices continued to decline, and between December last and the present time prices for First Crystals have fallen more than a rupee per maund with a corresponding and even greater decline in the market prices for second sugars. Merchants and factories have lost considerable sums owing to conciliation, and settlement, of contracts, and other concessions, such as extensions of the time for delivery, have been made to dealers to assist them over a critical period. Recourse has had to be made to resales on account of defaulting dealers, and during the last ten days of July the Cawnpore Sugar Merchants Association suspended all dealings in sugar. At the present time there is still a considerable portion of last year's production awaiting delivery. Consumption, however, is believed to have been on a large scale and dealers and factories hope that by the time the new crushing season commences there will be no need to carry over stocks to next season.

FUTURE

With regard to the future, favourable prices for Sugar Cane which factories in Behar and United Provinces have been compelled to pay under the Sugar Cane Rules, and the comparatively lower prices for other crops, have resulted in increasing areas being put under sugarcane cultivation, and sowings are reported to have been on a larger scale, so that, given favourable weather conditions, there are prospects of even larger production of Cane Sugar next season. In the United Provinces, however, and to a less extent in Behar, there has been extensive flood, and it is feared that much of the Cane crop has been damaged, but until the floods recede it is impossible to say to what extent. With the prospect again of production equalling, if not exceeding, consumption and consequent fears of prices of sugar being lower, there will be a consequential reduction in the prices for Sugarcane, which in turn may result in reduced sowing of sugarcane in February, March. The Ryot, however, may not realize until too late the possibility of surplus cane supplies, and sowings may again be on a large scale. It has been suggested that the Governments of Behar and United Provinces should abolish the minimum cane rate and allow the Law of "Supply and Demand" to take its course, many taking the view that artificial measures interfering with this law are bound to defeat their own object. With that view every one may not agree, but it seems evident that there will be surplus cane supplies, and that the time has come for some restriction to be imposed, both in the area of cane cultivation and in the number of factories. This Association has been striving for some years to improve the quality of cane both as regards manudage and sugar per Acre, and efforts to this end must continue.

FOREIGN IMPORTS

With regard to foreign sugar, the Finance Member for the financial year 1935-36 was again considerably out in his estimates and imports into British India alone were again over 2,00,000 tons. For

(Continued on Page 14)

Progress In Railway Engineering

Two Important Devices To Be Tried In India

"Important progress has been made in recent research into two most difficult problems of railway engineering in India, which will contribute substantially to greater economy and efficiency, says a Press Note issued from Simla.

The first of these problems is linked up with the introduction of metal sleepers. A great source of trouble, especially on Indian railways, is what is technically known as "creeping" of metal rails. Though this sounds very sinister, it simply means that in course of time metal rails are liable to a flattening-out process due to the pressure of heavy trains and that they stretch.

NEW DEVICE

With the introduction of metal sleepers a new way of attaching the rails to the sleepers has been devised. This device consists of steel jaws, a steel taper key being driven between the rail and the jaw, holding the rails so tightly that "creeping" is reduced to a minimum.

The other problem, which is being tackled, is that of the heavy wear and tear of rails at crossing points.

All railway travellers are familiar with the noise made by trains when passing over junctions with other stretches of rail. This noise is, of course, due to small gaps in the rails at the points. Naturally, the metal at these gaps, being subjected to more friction, wears quickly and has constantly to be replaced.

SPRING CROSSING

Now it is proposed to eliminate the gap by what is called a "spring" crossing. This is an ingenious automatic device, a block of metal operated by a spring filling the gap, so that there is no break in the rail. The pressure of the wheels of the train on the rails operates the spring controlling the metal block either one way or the other, according to whether a train is going straight on or leaving the main for the side line at the points.

This not only conduces to smoother railway travel over points, but saves considerable expenditure upon renewals.

(Estd. in 1907 for dependable insurance)

Solid Foundations

The Foundations of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. have been well and truly laid thanks to the judicious investment policy of the Company directed by men of wide experience, great foresight, financial knowledge and business acumen. The following figures measure the consistent advance in the Company's progress.

YEAR	INCOME Rs.	RESERVE Rs.	DIVIDENDS PAID.
1908.	71,821	35,000	5%
1916.	71,812	2,11,121	6¼%
1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
1932.	1,36,414	7,48,000	12½%
1935.	2,02,330	7,89,900	12½%

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 13,00,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT: Insurance against Fire, Consequential Loss and Riot and Civil commotion accepted at Tariff Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT: Up-to-date, Scientific and Liberal Policy contracts designed to meet individual requirements at competitive rates of premium.

Full Particulars from Head Office:—

Indian Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BUY

TATA'S Galvanized Sheets

INDIAN ENTERPRISE LABOUR and CAPITAL

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

are used and are in constant demand throughout the length and breadth of India. From the remotest village in the North West Frontier Provinces to the farthest South, Cape Comorin, TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS are found to shelter the people from the biting cold, or the torrential rains.

TATA'S GALVANIZED SHEETS

are supplied in the usual Commercial Quality, or to I. S. D. Specification No. G|Metals 41|F for both Prime Quality and Special Quality.

STOCKS CARRIED BY TATA DEALERS ALL OVER INDIA.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (Sales Head Office.) || 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. (Sales Branch Office).

SOCCER SHOTS

ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITIONS IN ROVERS TOURNAMENT

(By "WHISTLE.")

During the week under review, Cooperage-goers had a real feast of soccer. The engagements in the Rovers Tournament were as thrilling as classy and the huge crowds that turned out from day to day thoroughly enjoyed the treats. The first Indian team from up-country to occupy the stage was our old friends, the Bangalore Muslims. They had practically the same side as set the Cooperage afire last year, the only exceptions being their two full backs, one of them was a European, named Atkinson, who captained the side. He was not seen to much advantage, as he missed and miskicked the ball very frequently. The reason for it, Atkinson explained to me later, was that he played with a new pair of boots. It was a great mistake on his part he admitted. I expected him to give a proper account of himself when he plays against the Lincolns on Monday (to-day).

RAHAMAT'S GRAND GOAL

Masum at left half was the most conspicuous of the Bangalore defenders and he completely bottled up the right flank of the Transit Section. Their forwards showed fine team work but their shooting was not upto the mark. Little Rahamat was again the outstanding figure among the quintette. The solo movement with which he scored one of the goals through a forest of defenders was ndeed a grand one. Though very attractive from a spectacular point of view, this sort of play does not pay in the long run. Rahamat would be well-advised to show better cohesion with his colleagues in his attacking movements.

BANGALORE PROMISES BETTER SHOW

Desipte the fact that the Transit Section played one of their finest games on the Cooperage, the Bangalore players defeated them by the substantial margin of three goals to one. Every man in the Colaba team worked his hardest. But the visitors were too nippy for them to hold in fee for long. King in their attacking line was very prominent and was a source of constant worry to the Muslim defence. Though vanquished the Section was by no means dsgraced. The Bangalore team should not find it altogether difficult to eliminate the Lincoln in their next engagement, provided, of course, the backs play up to their local reputations. Their weak spot, unfortunately, is their custodian. I am assured that he is much more reliable than he has shown hitherto. I understand Bangalore is going to further strengthen their attack by importing Lakshminarayan of the South African tour fame. To be sure he will be an acquisition to them.

DELHI'S UNIMPRESSIVE DISPLAY

The second Indian team to make their debut in the Rovers Tournament was the Delhi Young Men. They met Dewjee's Kanara XI. Although they accounted for the latter by four solid goals, I was not impressed with their play. They lacked cohesion and their footwork was of an ordinary type. It is therefore no wonder that they succumbed to the King's Regiment, the holders, by three clear goals later in the week. They were unfortunate in losing their centre-half, Mirza, who seems to have been badly injured in the first match. Then they tried to pounce upon one of their old players, Aquil Ahmed, who has come here with the Mahomedan Sporting from Calcutta. There was a little bit of tug-of-war between the two teams for this player. Ultimately they had to seek the intervention of the W. I. F. A. who confirmed the claim of the Mahomedan Sporting for his services. This is lucky for Aquil Ahmed. Now he may have the chance of playing in the Rovers Cup final as he had in the I. F. A. Shield recently.

ALL BLUES SHINE

Another team to create a favourable impression on the Cooperage crowd was the All Blues, formed by A. M. Hayman, late of the Railway Board. The Blues are a mixed team of Indians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans. Most of them play with boots on. Only the wingers and a half-back play bare-footed. They were pitched against the Gloucestershire Regiment from Madras. Twice they had to meet one another to decide the issue. There would have been no need for it if the Blues had played Broughton at right half and the junior Lumsden at the pivot on the first day when they failed to reach conclusions even after extra time allowed. Each side had scored once.

REGRETTABLE CLASH

On the second day the above changes were made and the Blues, though they were deprived of the services of Sen in the forward line, out-classed and out-played their opponents in every department of the game. But for the splendid goal-keeping of their custodian, the Gloucestors would have been trounched by a bigger margin than three goals to nil. It is a great pity that they would now meet in all probability (it is not sure yet at the time of writing) the Mahomedan Sporting. I wish the visiting teams were better ceded to avoid such an early clash, especially between these two teams hailing from the same place, Calcutta. I understand the Blues proposed to import two of their star half-backs from Calcutta before their next engagement on Thursday. Would they be able to lower the colours of the Shield champions even then I wonder!

WARWICKS GAIN FAVOUR

On Thursday last there was a titanic struggle for supremacy between the Harwood League champions, the Durhams, and the Meakin Cup holders, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Poona. The Warwicks gave a most polished display of football and thoroughly deserved to win—though not by the margin of 3 goal to one. They are a well-balanced side with two hefty backs guarding their citadel in brilliant fashion. Another player who stood out prominently in their ranks was Bates. He appeared to be a schemer of the first waters and the goal he scored with a running drive from a 25 yards range was a magnificent one—one of the best seen on the Cooperage. The Warwicks and the D. S. L. I. are decidedly the best military teams in the tournament and one is sure to prove a serious thorn in the path of the Indian teams.

MAHOMEDAN SPORTING'S CHANCES.

With the elimination of the Durhams, the Rovers Cup has practically gone out of Bombay. It is very doubtful if the King's would be able to retain it this year. Their show against the Delhi Young Men was far from convincing. They played a sort of disjointed game and lacked the fire and fury of a champion team. Most likely they would go down to the Royal Warwicks whom they meet in the third round on Tuesday.

From what I have heard the Afghans are not likely to have a serious hand in the destination of the Rovers Cup. They have not been able to get hold of some of their best men who are playing for the Mahomedan Sporting and other clubs in Calcutta. If they survive their first match against the third string of the Durhams, it is very doubtful if they would be able to get over the K. S. L. I. in their next engagement. The real tussle for the Cup will therefore be between the Mahomedan Sporting, the Shropshires, the Royal Warwicks and the Bangalore Muslims who are sure to meet in the semi-finals of the tournament. Some great fights and some classic exhibitions of football may be expected during this week at the Cooperage.

A general view of the Olympic Stadium during the soccer match between Austria and Italy, which was won by the Italian team with 2:1 goals. In the foreground the Olympic fire.

NINE BILLS BEFORE MADRAS COUNCIL

Agenda For Ensuing Session

MADRAS (By Mail.)

As many as nine official Bills have been set down for consideration by the Legislative Council which meets on the 27th instant.

The first in the list is the Bill to amend the Madras Estates and Land Act, otherwise known as the Inams Bill. A number of amendments have been given notice of, chief among them being from the Revenue Member, Sir A. P. Patro and Mr. Peddi Raju.

Then follow new Bills for introduction and consideration at once without reference to a Select Committee. They are: A Bill to amend the River Conservancy Act, a Bill to amend the Children's Act, the Bill to amend the District Police Act, the Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the Bill to amend the Borstal Schools Act.

NEW MEMBERS.

On the president taking the chair at 11 a.m. on 27th August, the following new members will be sworn in: Messrs. F. Birley, G. H. Laljan Saheb and Sri Lakshminarayana Harichandra Jagadeb.

His Excellency Sir K. V. Reddi, Acting Governor, will then address the Council.

After the question time, the President will announce the panel of the Chairman. A motion for the formation of a House Committee will be made followed by demands for the supplementary grants.

Official business as detailed above is expected to occupy the whole of 27th and 28th instant. Saturday has been set apart for the transaction of non-official business in the nature of Bills and resolutions, precedence among which will be settled by a ballot to be held on 20th and 24th.—United Press.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN C. P. & PUNJAB

General Rainfall In Burma Bihar And U. P.

POONA, Aug. 23.

The monsoon has been active from West Central Provinces to East Punjab and locally heavy falls have occurred in and near the Hills of West United Provinces and East Punjab. It has strengthened in lower Burma but continues weak in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and local in Assam, Bengal, East Central Provinces, East Rajputana, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, South-West Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, West Rajputana and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui, Sibsagar, Muktesar, Khandala and Mahableshwar three inches each; Diamond Island, Akyab Roorkee, Ambala, Ludhiana, Lahore, Fort Sandeman and Dalhousie two each; Gaya, Gorakhpur, Mainpuri, Bareilly and Salem one and half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue locally in the central parts of the country; continue to be widespread in lower Burma, Assam, West United Provinces and East and North Punjab and occur locally in East United Provinces, East Rajputana and the Konkan. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 23.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. August 23.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .066 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees (1.2 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.7 degrees (1.0 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, August 23.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 F degrees, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

Bombay, August 23.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,020 miles away with its epicentral region apparently near Formosa Islands was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12 hours, 30 minutes (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 22nd August 1936.

RURAL UPLIFT IN BENGAL

Govt.'s Plan For Live Stock Improvement

CALCUTTA (By Mail.).

The Government of Bengal has issued the following Communique:

Agricultural Department of the Government of Bengal have finally selected 450 centres in different districts of the province for seed, paddy and crop demonstration in Union Board areas under the scheme of rural development, financed out of the Government of India grant for rural uplift.

Ten districts have been selected for the operation of the scheme for the improvement of cattle-Complete lists of persons to whom improved bulls will be issued in those districts for cattle breeding purposes have been prepared. Bulls are being despatched to them. All District Boards have allotted funds towards working of the scheme. One lac Napier grass cuttings have been issued for planting. One thousand, four hundred and twelve scrub bulls have been castrated during the month under report, the total number of such bulls up-to-date being 2,115.

Fifty-one cockerels have been issued during the month, the total number of birds distributed up-to-date being eighty.—United Press.

MORE ABOUT THAT ILL-FATED BOAT

KARACHI, August 23.

Enquiries from the Imperial Airways regarding the sinking of the "Scipio," the largest flying boat in operation on British routes, show that the boat was operating between Alexandria and Brindisi when it sank in rough sea while alighting at Mirabella, a little bay on the east end of the Greek Island, Crete, which is a regular refuelling station for the company's flying boats.

The injured crew and passengers are at present receiving medical attention aboard the "Imperial", which is stationed at Mirabella. The mail freight aboard the ilifated boat is believed to be safe.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

jis ka chhina Mahabat ka yeh bhi hai koi qarina".—(Hasrat Mohani).

7-10 p.m. B. S. Rawat. "Kis shan se raihta hai Allah ka diwana Andaz hain shahana saman gadayana."—(Hafeez).

7-20 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar.—Bhopali.

7-30 p.m. "For Villagers Only".

8-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Arabs and Surgery". By A. Hakeem.

8-45 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. (Bridge of Sighs.) "Maut ka Ghat".

8-55 Pahari Folk Songs. By B. S. Rawat.

9-5 p.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay. "Kaise chhupaun raz-i-gham didah-i-tar ko kia harum. Dil ki tapish ko kia karun soz-i-jigar ko di karun". (Hasrat Mohani).

9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani)

9-30 pm. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report (English)

9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Crete—An Unknown European Island". By Mrs. Agnes Hall.

10-0 p.m. "A Mixed Bag". A Recorded Programme.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Three Per cent. Cucumber". A programme featuring Water, written by Stephen Potter.
8-0 p.m. Roland Powell's Quintet. From the Slieve Donard Hotel, Newcastle, County Down. Stars in my Eyes (Wriesler). The Vagabond King (Friml). Serenade No. 1. (Heykens). It's No Fun. (Newman).
8-15 p.m. Reading.
8-30 p.m. The Ystalyfera Town Prize Band.
9-15 p.m. A Ballad Concert. Ethel Barker, (Contralto) George Armitage (Tenor).
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. The Frank Walker Octet.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
VUB 31.16 metres, 9565 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Selection of Indian Music.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. A Parlaphone Programme. Richard Tauber in new songs. And Victor Silvester and his Ball Room Orchestra in latest Dance Hits.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Wellington Cinema.
6-15 p.m. Talk (Gujerati): "Foundations of Music" No. 4: Demonstration of Ragas; 1. Kamod 2. Chayanat. 3 Gaudsarang. 4 Sudha Kalyan. By Mrs. Khorshed J. Mulla.
6-35 p.m. Marathi Songs. Chota Gandharva.
7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan By Pt. Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 p.m. Sitar Solos. By Prof. Mohomed Khan.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-25 p.m. Light Music Sirin H. Doctor with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
9-30 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Some Recent Books". By C.P.G. Wade.
10-0 p.m. SB On with the Dance. Ken Mac and his Dance Band. Assisted by Hazel Cook.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra Musical Selections. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "The Modern Poets of Bengal". By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 Musical Selections.
2-36 p.m. Kathakata By Ragnu Nath Bhattacharya.
5-36 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali) Jiban Banerjee—Light Song
5-51 p.m. Nibaran Chakravarty—Baul song with Dotara accompaniment.
6-6 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Modern Education and Internationalism By S. G. Basu. Light Bengali Songs.
6-26 p.m. Usharany and Ranjit Roy—Duet.
6-41 p.m. Sailesh Datta Gupta.
6-56 p.m. Sudhir Banerjee.
7-11 p.m. Prafullabala.
7-21 p.m. Jatadhar Pyne.
7-36 p.m. Radharany.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB A Light Studio Concert featuring: Sushila Sen—Contralto. John Phillips and His Orchestra.
8-51 p.m. SB General News Bulletin, Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)
9-6 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali.) Binapany.
9-26 p.m. Indubala.
9-46 p.m. SB Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta.
10-6 p.m. SB 2nd News Bulletin. Weather Forecast, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programme

VUD 13.40 metres 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Bhajan. By B. S. Rawat. (Accompanied by A.I.R. Orchestra).
8-10 a.m. Ghulam Mohammad. Khayal Lalit.
8-20 a.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay. Thumri Kalangra.
8-30 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Gujri.
8-35 a.m. B. S. Rawat. "Qarar dil ko hua iztirab ke badle Woh lutf karne lage ab itab ke bandle" (Bekhud).
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Philosophy of Prayer". By Benarsi Das.
9-0 a.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Jogia.
9-5 a.m. Ghulam Mohammad. Khayal Desi.
9-15 a.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay. Manqabat. "Karo kuchh to irshad ya Ghaus-u-Azam Suno meri faryad ya Ghaus-u-Azam". (Hasrat Mohani).
9-25 a.m. B. S. Rawat. "Har hal men jana jo tira asara mujhe Mays kar saka na hajum-i-bala mujhe." (Hasrat Mohani).
9-35 a.m. Duet: "Will you explain" "Jao jao Kanhai jahan sari rain ganwai". By Nawab Bai and Asad Ali Khan.
9-45 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Bindrabani.
9-50 a.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay. "Kal tak to ashna magar aj ghair ho do din men yeh mizaj hai age ko khair ho". (Dagh).
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music. Light.
5-30 p.m. A.I.R. Orchestra. Pilu.
5-35 p.m. Ghulam Mohammad. Khayal Multani.
5-45 p.m. B. S. Rawat. "Dil-i-nadan tujhe hua kia hai. Akhir is dard ki dawa ki hai". (Ghalib).
5-55 Nawab Bai of Bombay. Khayal Kafi.
6-5 p.m. Hamid Husain. Thumri Pilu.
6-15 p.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Dhanasri.
6-20 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
6-30 p.m. 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
6-40 p.m. Azizur Rahman. "Kis mahabat se woh dushman peh khafa hota hai Keh mujhe apne muqadar peh gila hota hai."—(Bekhud).
6-50 p.m. Ghulam Mohammad. Thumri Tilak Kamod.
7-0 p.m. Nawab Bai of Bombay. "Nazar phir na ki us peh dil

(Continued in Col 5)

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

SWASTIK TOOTH PASTE
Contains essence of neem, babool and other cleansing and antiseptic mediums.
Money refunded if not satisfied.
The Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., Wadala, Bombay 15.

STOP THAT COLD with VAPEX
A DROP ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF

NEPTUNE'S
"ALL-IN-ONE-POLICY"
Embodies several unique benefits and protection against many risks.
It offers a maximum provision and a fair return on INVESTMENT.
Study this scheme before you Insure yourself anywhere.
The NEPTUNE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—
109, Parsee Bazar St., Fort, BOMBAY.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Adhik Bhadarva Sud 7, 1992.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 6, 1355.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 23, 1305.
Hightide: 3-43; 15-12.
Lowtide: 9-05; 21-45.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.

Public meeting to inaugurate Branch of Civil Liberties' Union, Blavatsky Hall, Pundit Jawaharlal to preside 6-45 p.m.

Journalists' Luncheon to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at Mongini's 1 p.m.

SIKHS TO WELCOME LEADERS.

A meeting has been arranged to welcome the All-India leaders in Bombay to-day (Monday), at 8 p.m. by the Sikh Sangat in Sikh Temple at Madho Bag Bombay, Sardar Sardul Singh will preside over the meeting.

"INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN."

Under the auspices of the Association of Indian Industries, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Naib Dewan of Baroda State, will deliver a lecture on the 'Industrial Development in Japan' to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee Hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Association, will preside.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A rollicking Comedy of fighting, fun, and fooling on the high Seas.
LESLIE FULLER
IN
"THE STOKER"

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Katharine HEPBURN
ALICE ADAMS
FRED MacMURRAY
FRED STONE
EVELYN VENABLE
The Story of
WAKING WOMANHOOD in DANGEROUS CONQUEST!
Also
OLYMPIC GAMES SPECIAL!
See INDIA win the Hockey Championship! . . . JESSE OWENS—human thunderbolt in action!

REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A PICKFORD-LASKY production
Francis LEDERER
in
ONE RAINY AFTERNOON
with
IDA LUPINO

A Cloudburst of Laughter!
Also
OLYMPIC GAMES SPECIAL!
See INDIA win the Hockey Championship! . . . JESSE OWENS—human thunderbolt in action!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Stoker" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"One Rainy Afternoon" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Alice Adams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Singing Kid" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hari Bhakti" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Parbhuka-Pyara" time as usual.
GLOBE—"Vidrohi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Holy Crime" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. in Dhuru Hall, Dadar when Messrs. Shankerrao Deo, Mohanlal Saxena, Achutrao Patwardhan, Raosaheb Patwardhan, R. K. Khadilkar and S. M. Joshi will speak on, "Congress Election Manifesto."

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association Prof. S. B. Ranade, will deliver 'first' lecture on "Vegetation and Man" at the Secondary Training College Demonstration Hall, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. Mr. V. D. Ghate, will preside.

DR. CHINIWALA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN.

The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

A. I. S. A. KHADI BHANDARS IN BOMBAY.

To facilitate members of the A. I. C. C. and outsiders to make their purchases from Bombay, the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, and Khadi Dyeing and Printing Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road will remain open on Monday the 24th instant.

These Bhandars are usually closed on Mondays by way of a weekly holiday.

The Bhandar will remain closed on Tuesday (to-morrow).

NATIONAL GRAMOUHONE RECORD CO.

The National Gramophone Record Manufacturing Company, Ltd., will be opened by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Jhaveri House, 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Anti-Ministry Meeting

Under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m.

Prominent leaders now in Bombay in connection with the A. I. C. C. meetings including Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Mr. Jayprakash Naayan, Seth Govindas and Swami Govindanand will speak and Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, 26th August 5-40 p.m. D.L.I. Followers vs. Kanara F. C.—Mr. P. A. Lewis.

Saturday, 29th August 4-40 p.m. Rainbow F. C. vs. Kanara F. C.—Mr. I. B. SenGupta.

Saturday, 29th August, 5-40 p.m. Kings Circle vs. Bhoiwada Cross. —Mr. H. R. Kennedy.

Sunday, 30th August 4-40 p.m. Kanara F. C. vs. Havero Sports. —Mr. N. L. Banerjee.

(Mr. DasGupta and Mr. M. C. Gupta, will also be included.)

Sunday, 30th August 5-40 p.m. G. S. M. College vs. D. L. I. Followers—Mr. W. R. Sullivan.

(Mr. U. C. Dutt and Mr. S. Linghma will also be included).

SUBURBAN HARIJAN SANGH

Committee Appointed To Investigate Into Bhangi's Plight

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Following the celebration of Bhangi Day in the suburbs under the auspices of the Vile Parle-Andheri Bhangi Kamdar Mandal, and owing to the excitement created by the alleged beating of a Bhangi in Andheri, the Suburban District Harijan Sevak Sangh has at last woke up after a long interval of two years. Since the last meeting of the Sangh held in 1934, the first meeting of the Suburban Harijan Sangh was held on the 18th instant at the Printery, Fort. The following members were present at the meeing.

Mr. B. G. Kher Solicitor, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt (President of Harijan Sangh) Mr. Purshottam Kanji, Mr. Chhanganlal Yogi (Secretary Harijan Sangh) Mr. Dhanprasad Munshi (Secretary Vile Parle Sangh) Mr. Purshotam Vaghela (Harijan member).

Mr. B. G. Kher declared that he was doubtful whether the Sangh really existed because it was meeting after such a long interval. He expressed regret at the utter inactivity of the Sangh during th's long period.

The Harijan member, Sit. Purshottam Vaghela, requested the Sangh to pass a resolution sympathising with the Bhangi employee of the Andheri Municipality who he said was beaten recently. But the meeting was unable to take any definite attitude regarding this and the resolution was postponed. A committee composed of the following persons was formed to investigate into the conditions of the Suburban Bhangis and to negotiate with the Municipality:—

Messrs V. L. Mehta, B. G. Kher, Purshottam Kanji, Chhanganlal Yogi, and Dhanprasad Munshi.

HELP AMBARNATH STRIKERS

Congress President's Appeal

Mr. S. V. Paruleker writes:—

The following is an appeal issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, for help to the workers of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath:

I have learnt of the strike that has been going on for some time in the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, for the restoration of a wage-cut and recognition of the workers' union. The workers' cause deserves sympathy and help. They are up against a great foreign trust operating in India. Such trusts get the benefit of our protective legislations and put on the garb of Swadeshi. The very least one must demand of them is a treatment of their workers in regard to wages, recognition of unions and other matters, in conformity with international standards. They cannot have it both ways make it profit under the protection that is really meant for Swadeshi concerns and refuse their workers just treatment and adequate wages.

THEY DESERVE HELP

I understand that wages which have already been earned by the workers have been withheld by the Management, and the workers are being asked to vacate their chawls. This, inevitably, is causing great hardships, and the workers are deserving of help.

The workers' union might, if so advised, refer their matter to the Congress Labour Sub-Committee for consideration.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES

The Supervisor, Examinations of the Institute of Actuaries Bombay Centre, writes:

Results of the Institute of Actuaries Examinations held in May 1936:

BOMBAY CENTRE.

D. S. Agashe, N. L. Bakshi, M. K. Kelkar, V. Krishnamoorthy, B. A. Kulkarni, R. G. Luktuke, K. Panchapagesan, R. B. Pradhan, V. L. Sapre, M. V. Sohoni, G. H. Thakore, M. Vasudev Rao, B. G. Dave, G. M. Gadgil, V. V. Ketkar, P. S. Subramonia Iyer, D. B. Umrani, B. S. Gai, V. L. Gidwani, L. S. Mahalingham, P. S. Ramchandra Rao, D M. Joshi, P. G. Marathey, K. A. Pandit, D. Sesha Iyer, S. N. Vaidya, Kerala Varma.

All the candidates, who appeared in Part III-B and IV-A, have failed.

Jawahar To Inaugurate Hindi School

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will perform the inauguration ceremony of a Hindi School at Gulalwadi, opp. Satya Narain Temple to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m.

HAWKERS TO MARCH TO CORPORATION

Resolution On Their Grievances To Be Taken Up To-day

A procession of 'hawkers' will march to the Corporation at about 4 p.m. when a resolution on hawkers' grievances will be discussed in the Corporation on Monday afternoon.

In this connection a propaganda meeting of the hawkers was held at Dongri on Sunday night.

DISMISSAL FOR NEGLIGENT DRIVING?

Municipality's Stern Dealing With Its Employees

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDEHERI, Aug. 23.

To-day's meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Board was turned into a regular Court of Inquiry, when two Municipal lorry drivers were called upon to answer a charge levelled against them for negligently driving motor lorries so as to cause a collision and thereby damage to Municipal property. As the cars were insured, the Municipality has already recovered compensation for the damage caused to the cars from the Insurance Company, and so, the main purpose of the preceedings was simple to obtain an explanation from the drivers and dismiss them or fine them, if they were found guilty of gross negligence.

FARCE AND MOCKERY

As the damage done to the cars not so serious, Mr. Peeradina, Dr. Patel, Dr. Bhatt and Mr. Misquita suggested that the drivers be allowed to continue on duty after a strict warning.

Mr. Misquita suggested a fine of Rs. 15/- to each driver. When they saw that the appeal was not headed they withdrew from the proceedings terming them as "illegal and out of order", under Section 26 subscription 13 and 3 of the District Municipal Act. They termed the whole show as "a farce or a mockery of justice".

Mr. Desai, Mr. Goculbhai Bhatt and Barrister Gomes addressed the house on behalf of the prosecution and the need of a drastic action was overemphasised.

KEPT AWAY

The drivers were kept away from the meeting all throughout the proceedings, and it was at the last stage only that they were called in to open the defence. These four victims having had no opportunity to defend through a counsel and being quite ignorant and unable to understand as to what was going on against them, both pleaded for mercy. But when a voting took place, 7 stood for the dismisal and only one voted against it.

GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST VISITS G. P. P. SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Friday.

Mr. Wilhelm Wolfahrt, Director of Messrs Zeiss Ikon, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, Dresden, who after completing his world tour left for Karachi yesterday night paid a visit yesterday evening to the Gokalibai High School of Vile Parle. Though his stay in India was extremely brief and busy, it was his keen desire to see an educational institution which would afford him an opportunity to peep into the soul of Young India. Hence Messrs. Raval Brothers arranged to show him the Gokalibai High School.

DANCES TELL.

Mr. Wolfahrt was pleased to see the educational experiments that are being made in the school. He highly appreciated the working of the "House-system" which is almost a novel experiment in School-organisation in this country. The Indian classical dances staged by the pupils sent him into raptures. In them he found something which was India's own, and he was happy that he was returning home immediately after a function which he would remember for ever as one of the best and noble that he met with in his world tour, and which gave him a feeling of being transported at least for a few minutes, from the monotony of the business life to a world of music, rhythm, beauty and dreams. The function ended with a tea-party and a cinema demonstration showing the process of manufacture of Cameras and photographic goods followed in the Zeiss Ikon factory in Dresden.

Prakasam For Madras

Mr. T. Prakasam member of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board and President of the Andhra P.C.C. left by the Madras Mail on Sunday night "en route" to Madras.

SOCIALISTS AND ELECTIONS

Masani To Tour Punjab And Delhi In September

BOMBAY, Aug. 23.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party met again to-night and discussed at length the attitude to be adopted by the Party in regard to the Congress electoral campaign.

The application for affiliation of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party was considered. After enquiry it was decided to grant affiliation to the Party of which Mr. Vatsa is the Secretary.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary of the Party, will visit the Punjab and Delhi for organisation work in the beginning of September.

The affairs of the "Congress Socialist", a weekly, and the bringing out of a series of publications in next two months, were also considered.—United Press.

RECEPTION TO LABOUR LEADERS

Nimbker And S. M. Joshi To Be Welcomed To-day

A meeting of welcome to Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar and S. M. Joshi, Labour leaders who have been recently released from jail, under the joint auspices of the B.P.T.U.C. and Bombay Congress Socialist Party, will be given at Fergusson Road to-day Monday at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mrs. Maniben Mulji, when Messrs. W. Kulkarni, V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Messrs. Bhogle, Charles Mascaranhas, Mahadeshwar, Batliwala, and others will speak.

FLOOD RELIEF PROCESSION

Saxena Commends Collection Activities

The Secretary, Hindu Anath Ashram, writes:

The collection activities of the flood relief procession organised by the Hindu Anath Ashram, Bombay were commended by Babu Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. who happens to be in Bombay in connection with the A. I. C. C. meeting and who accompanied by Mr. Gajendranath Sherman, Secretary, Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, paid a visit on Saturday night to Mr. Devidas Ghosh, the Secretary, who is conducting the campaign of flood relief procession. Mr. Ghosh showed them the records and papers concerning the collection activities.

The relief procession on Sunday morning starting from the Dadar Tram Terminus and traversing through Parsee and Hindu colonies and the Supari Baugh Road, terminated at the Lalbaugh Tram Terminus.

Jawaharlal To See "Savkari Pash"

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other prominent Congress leaders are to see the show "Savkari Pash" of the Shalini Cinetone's new rural picture, now running at the Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, for the last show at 10-30 p.m. today (Monday).

"Savkari Pash" is supposed to be the first attempt to depict the life of an Indian farmer. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has expressed her appreciation of the picture.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Impressive Gathering

Bombay has seldom seen a more impressive gathering than that assemoled at the Congress House last night which accorded a welcome to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. The speeches delivered were suited to the solemnity of the occasion.

Pandit Jawaharlal pointed out that the contribution made by the N. W. F. Province to India's struggle for independence was greater than that of any other province. Sirdar Vallabhbhai excelled his own record of trenchant and effective speeches which go to the very hearts of the people. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her eloquent words drew attention to the revolution brought about by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the mentality of the people of the N. W. F. Province and in the attitude of the rest of India towards the Pathans. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who was deeply moved by the tributes paid to him made a most moving speech in which he exhorted his co-religionists to be in the van of the fighters for freedom.

Tata Industrial Institute

The Tata Industrial Institute, which prepares variety of food articles, will employ nearly 500 Parsi ladies in the new building at Hughes Road which is expected to be ready by March next. This Institute trains Parsi women and makes them efficient in many arts and crafts so that they may become self-supporting. Now it is proposed to manufacture dairy products, chocolate specialities and jams and jellies of different kinds and varieties. For the married women a creche is also to be opened where their youngsters will be looked after. In Fort area, even tea is sold by the Tata Industrial Institute and cakes and biscuits prepared in the institute by women only are sold which are in great demand from different offices during the recess hour.

PARSIS MUST JOIN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Community Must Not Lag Behind Others, Urges Sidhwa

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa delivered a lecture in the Cama Institute last Friday before a large gathering of Parsis on 'Parsis and Politics' under the presidentship of Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

Mr. Sidhwa at the outset referred the argument that unemployment of services in the community was due to a very few Parsis taking part in the struggle for freedom. If that argument was tenable why Hindus and Muslims who have taken by far the largest part in the struggle of freedom have been given posts?

Unemployment and poverty all due to the conditions prevailing in the other countries in general and India in particular.

He added that by the grant of small loans for home industry to the needy a good deal of relief could be given. He said the system of Parsi charity also needs revision.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa speaking on the subject of Parsis participating in politics stated that it is in their own interests to join the struggle for freedom along with their sister communities. They could not afford to remain aloof indifferent or neutral when all India was passing under great revolutionary changes. That the Parsis as a community of only a lakh in the total population of 36 crores were existing to-day was due to their broad outlook. They must work shoulder to shoulder with sister communities in achieving the great ideal of freedom for India. In that lay the greatness of the community.

TROUBLE IN MEETING

After Mr. Sidhwa had spoken for about forty minutes a few Parsis tried to interrupt the proceedings at every stage. Notwithstanding the request from the President and assurance that opportunity would be afforded to those who desired to speak at the end of the speech, the rowdy element remained so adamant that they used in some cases vulgar language and threatened to throw chairs on the dais. With all these difficulties Mr. Sidhwa went on with his speech but when constant uproar prevailed, at the request of the Secretary of the Hall the chairman dispersed the meeting.

It may be stated that before the meeting was dispersed the chairman obtained the sense of the house whether they were prepared to hear Mr. Sidhwa. All excepting few wanted to hear him.

When the vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed it was responded with profound cheers which lasted for several minutes.

"ACHHUT KANYA"

President And Congress Leaders To See The Film

There will be a special show of "Achhut Kanya" at Roxy Cinema at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Nariman and other Congress leaders will attend. The show is meant only for Congressmen and passes can be had at the Congress House.

PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Book Early. 'Ph, 41561.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Saturday most of the Badminton and Tennis stars were present at the Bandra Gymkhana Pavilion to watch the four finals of the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Tournament. This tournament was a well-contested one and it is very creditable that R. D'Silva of the Bandra Gymkhana should annex the singles championship by beating R. N. Ragnakar: 15—5, 15—10. Did I not say that D'Silva would walkover with the championship, for if one watches D'Silva play he is sure to learn a number of new strokes, quickness in movement and, above all, good judgment.

Yesterday the Bandra Gymkhana pavilion was over-crowded with both young and old spectators. The event was the lecture delivered by Prof. F. Correia-Affonso on "The Problems of a Profession." The well-known Professor was in his usual spirit full of wit and humour and maintained a cool and self-conscious disposition and kept the crowd, both interested and lively.

On the conclusion of the lecture President Mr. D. J. Ferreira, spoke a few words and thanked the Professor, and after Mr. R. Athaide had spoken the crowd left feeling quite content that they had, had a very enjoyable evening.

CROWDS CHEERED
On Saturday and Sunday as the best Indian Talkie!
Radha Film Coy's. (Calcutta) Super Picture
Hari Bhakti or **SHREE GOURANGA LEELA**
Bhagwan Shree Krishna's AVATAR in GAYA and his piety and religious teachings turning bad men into good-atrocities in kind deeds!
Wellington CINEMA Dhobi Talao.
Daily at: 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1936

CONGRESS TRIUMPH

Those who expected or wished that Congress would split over one or other controversial issues in connection with the Election Manifesto have reason to be disillusioned once again. The Manifesto has been unanimously adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. So ably and carefully was it drafted in connsultation with all the parties concerned, that there were only three important amendments to it—apart from slight verbal alterations. But of these, two were withdrawn and the third was rejected by an overwhelming majority, indicating a consensus of opinion against it. And when finally the Manifesto was put to the House, it was carried by it without a single dissentient voice. The result is a tribute alike to the merits of the Manifesto and the spirit of accommodation and unity displayed by the members of the Committee. It is not that any issue was hustled and votes taken without adequate discussion. On the contrary, the pros and cons of the two controversial questions, namely, the Communal Award and the acceptance of office, were duly discussed and weighed, and only after the fullest examination of all the issues involved did the House declare its hearty and unanimous approval of the Manifesto. This is, indeed, a triumph gratifying both to Congressmen and the public and augurs well for the success of the Congress Party at the elections.

Question Of Office

The question of office was naturally threshed out once again with much warmth. If there were any doubt about the general attitude of the Congress towards the New Constitution as a whole, the question of office would have been a crucial one and would have been fought out to a finish and very bitterly, too. But the A.I.C.C. knows—and so does the public—that, acceptance or no acceptance, the common end of all Congress groups is to wreck the Constitution. This line of reasoning reassured most members of the Committee, who also believed that, all things considered, the question of office could be best decided by the A.I.C.C. only after the elections. Constitutionally, it is still open to the next Congress session to decide this question. But we do not think it will do so against almost the unanimous decision of the A.I.C.C. Moreover, the A.I.C.C., being elected by the delegates the Congerss session, will be a sufficiently representative body to give a mandate on this question and is certainly better fitted to decide details of policy than the huge plenary session.

Present United Front

The question of the Communal Award took up more space in the Manifesto and at the A.I.C.C. meeting than it deserved as an old settled issue. That was because many Congressmen, particularly in Bengal, misunderstood the Congress attitude in this matter. They thought that just because the Congress would not support one-sided agitation of one community agains the Award in opposition to the wishes of another community, the Congress supported the Award or at any rate failed to condemn it It was to remove this misunderstanding that the Manifesto condemned the Award in fuller and more explicit terms than the Congress had done before; but it made it clear at the same time that the Congress adhered to its declared policy of not supporting any one-sided agitation against the Award. We are happy to note that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, is thoroughly satisfied with the interpretation of the Congress position in the Manifesto. It is also gratifying that the Bengal member of the A.I.C.C. who moved an amendment to the Manifesto on this question withdrew it when it was explained to him that the Manifesto did not prevent individual members of the Congress from agitating against the Award but that they could not, on behalf of the Congress, carry on one-sided agitation. It is to be hoped that most Congressmen in Bengal, the Punjab and elsewhere will be thoroughly satisfied with the clarification of the Congress attitude by the Election Manifesto and that they would no longer countenance the idea of opposing Congress candidates on this issue. Indeed there is no longer any justification for a separate Congress Nationalist Party. If all Congress groups present a united front, they are bound to succeed in ending the new Constitution and, with it, the Award and thus pave the way for a self-determined Constitution with an agreed solution of the entire communal problem as devised by the Constituent Assembly.

Italy's "Acceptance"

It is perhaps true that the provisions of International Law governing the excercise of belligerent rights at sea do not apply to the Spanish trouble. What is quite true is that the insurgents are not entitled to the status of belligerent. And the decision of London in this behalf is welcome. But, thanks to the system of private trade in arms, this very desirable discrimination is creating serious difficulties for the Spanish Government. They are not to search foreign ships because the dispute cannot, as it must not, be internationally recognised as a dispute between two belligerents.

Yet foreign ships can carry arms for the rebels and do so with impunity! This grave paradox—which, logically, is calculated not to help the internal situation but actually to prolong the war of attrition—illustrates one of the minor mischiefs of private armament commerce. But that is by the way.

The Italian acceptance of the French proposal of neutrality has been hailed not only as a success for French diplomacy but as likely to ease the international situation considerably. In theory it may. For, whatever happens inside Spain its repercussions need not extend beyond the Spanish frontiers if other Powers are committed to an attitude of neutrality in any event. But Italy has done nothing of the kind. Her full acceptance is conditioned on a *prior promise to give effect to the proposal* by all other Powers that are concerned in it. Supposing this insistence on an "After you" policy becomes general, a deadlock becomes inevitable at a time when every minute of it is pregnant with danger to the peace of the world. The proposal almost stultifies itself, and whether or no Italy intends thereby to play for time it certainly prolongs the present state of confusion which helps the insurgents alone.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Need For Vigilance

(BY N. H. PANDYA.)

It has been well said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Illustration of the truth of this maxim is found in the frequent protests raised in the House of Commons against the encroachment of the liberty of the subject. Last month an interesting and a spirited debate took place in the House of Commons on civil liberties and the alleged action of the police in interfering with the freedom of expression of political views. A notable feature of the discussion was the general opinion among members of all parties that the present methods of maintaining order at public meetings needed revision. Mr. Pritt raised the matter by moving a reduction of £100 for the expenses of the Metropolitan Police administration. Mr. Pritt complained that police action in recent days had been steadily crushing the ordinary freedom of expression of political views in England. He referred to the "Trenchard Ban" which forbade any public meeting to be held in the vicinity of a Labour Exchange. It had become, said Mr. Pritt, a regular practice of the police in many districts to announce in advance that certain meetings would be prohibited and to set up a regular system of deciding what meetings should be permitted and what should not be permitted. He cited instances to support his argument.

Mr. Lansbury said that the preservation of the right of free speech and of a free Press were things that every body should stand for. The law must be administered equally between all citizens; there must be no picking and choosing as to when action was taken.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S DECLARATION.

Sir J Simon welcomed the discussion. Nobody, he said, was divided in the matter of the importance to be attached to civil liberty. He denied that there had been any discrimination between permitting meeting of Fascists and anti-Fascists as alleged by some of the speakers. The Police had a difficult task. He assured members that every possible effort was being made to get the matter properly dealt with. He did not think the present position was satisfactory. Civil liberty, said Sir J. Simon, was the most important thing in the world, and it was quite right and natural that more interest was shown in the efforts of the authorities to protect the liberty than in the functions of any other Department of State. He assured the members that the importance of this matter was very well understood by the Home Office and the police. Sir J. Simon quoted the following passage from Milton's "Areopagitica' on the point that this matter was one in which one could not expect always to secure a complete result. "For this is not the liberty which we can hope, that no grievance ever should arise in the Commonwealth—that let no man in this world expect; but when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attained that wise men look for."

MODERN GOVERNMENT

A further instance of vigilance is furnished by the following questions and answers in the House of Commons on July 6, in respect of a book called "Modern Government," by Sir E. Benn, imported into India:—

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, I.L.P.) asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he would state the reasons why the Indian police seized and withheld from circulation copies of a book called "Modern Government," by Sir Ernest Benn.

Mr. BUTLER (Saffron Walden, U.).—I understand from the authorities in India that no copies of this book have been withheld from circulation in India. Some copies were scrutinized on arrival but were passed on after examination.

Mr. MAXTON asked what were the reasons for seizing a book of this description, and how long this detention for scrutiny lasted.

Mr. BUTLER said that in this case the detention lasted about a week. There were certain powers taken by the authorities in India to investigate literature coming into the country. This book was passed on as soon as possible.

Mr. M. JONES (Caerphilly, Lab.) —How could the authorities in India even suppose that this book had anything objectionable in it?

Sir P. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) asked whether the Under-Secretary was aware that this writer was a personification of individualism and private enterprise. Did not every one know what Sir E. Benn stood for?

Mr. BUTLER said that that was the reason why the book was not

(Continued on Page 8)

Companies Law Amendment Bill

Election Of Directors

By P. D. SHAMDASANI

IV

In my previous three articles I have drawn the pointed attention of all concerned to some of the fundamental defects in the Law governing joint stock companies as regards (1) Powers of Directors; (ii) Removal of Directors and (iii) Disqualifications of Directors. In this article I propose drawing their serious attention to the fundamental defects in the law as regards election of directors of joint stock companies.

Constitution Of Board Of Directors

The constitution of the board of directors of joint stock companies is founded upon Section 83 B of the Act and Regulation 78 in Table A in the First Schedule to the Act (which together with Regulations 79, 80, 81 and 82 in the said Schedule every company is required, by clause 7 of the Bill, to adopt) which, as amended by clauses 31 and 98 of the Bill. are in the words following:—

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

Section 83 B (i) In default of and subject to any Regulations in the articles of a company other than a private company.

(i) the subscribers of the memorandum shall be deemed to be the directors of the company until the first directors shall have been appointed;

(ii) the directors of the company shall be appointed by the members in general meeting and

(iii) any casual vacancy occuring among the directors may be filled up by the directors but the person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a director on the day on which the director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed a director.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the articles of a company other than a private company not more than one-third of the whole number of directors shall be appointed otherwise than by the members in general meeting."

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS.

Regulation 78.—At the first ordinary meeting of the company, the whole of the directors shall retire from office, and at the ordinary meeting in every subsequent year, one-third of the directors "not being directors appointed otherwise than by the members in general meeting" for the time being or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office.

(words in quotation marks indicate the amendments).

Mischief Not Prevented

In his note on clause 31 of the Bill, the Law Member states that the amendment in Section 83 B is intended to secure greater independance to the directors by limiting the number of "nominated or ex-officio" directors. Accordingly at least two-thirds of the whole number of directors shall be elected by the shareholders in general meeting notwithstanding anything contained in the articles of a company other than a private company. But it has not occurred to the Law Member that the mischief, which is sought to be remedied, will in actual practice remain unremedied by the above Section and Regulation as amended by the Bill as herein indicated because the Act does not impose a duty and obligation upon the directors of companies to prepare and publish before an election of directors a list showing the names, description and addresses of shareholders of the company entitled to vote at such election which should serve as an "Electoral Roll". The provision for the preparation, production and inspection of such list at the commencement of statutory meetings of companies contained in sub-section 7 of Section 77 (which corresponds to sub-section 6 of Section 77—the new Section which is proposed by clause 24 of the Bill to be a substitute for the old) in the words following:—

The directors shall cause a list showing the names, descriptions and addresses of the members of the company, and the number of shares held by them respectively to be produced at the commencement of the meeting, and to remain open and accessible to any member of the company during the continuance of the meeting.

is of no avail to the shareholders because this Section is limited in its scope and applies only to statutory meetings of companies. The ordinary general meetings of companies at which election of directors are usually held are clearly outside its scope.

An Anomaly

Is it not curious that the law (the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934) governing the Reserve Bank of India (a joint stock company constituted under the said special Act) should provide for the preparation and publication of such list or electoral roll by a Regulation in the words following:—

PUBLICATION OF LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS BEFORE AN ELECTION.

Not less than four weeks before the date fixed for an election of members of a Local Board (or when more than one date is fixed then before the first of such dates), the Local Board shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares with the date on which their shares were registered and with their registered addresses. The list shall be divided into two parts, the first containing the names of those who on the date fixed for the election or, if more dates than one are fixed, on the last of such dates will have been registered shareholders for a period of not less than six months, and the second containing the names of the remainder, and such parts shall be available for purchase separately at a price of 8 annas for each copy on application at the local office of the Bank.

but the law governing all other

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ARAB RULERS AND PALESTINE

Efforts, it would appear, are again being made in a round about way to achieve a settlement of the Palestine trouble. This time it is an Iraq statesman who is lending a helping hand. For, according to a Jerusalem report, General Nuri Pasha, the Iraq Foreign Minister, has already met the Arab leaders. And, further, Nuri Pasha's visit has given rise to suggestions that Arabian rulers are contemplating intervention with a view to securing a settlement of the dispute. One must naturally welcome every effort on behalf of peace. One cannot, nevertheless, entertain any considerable amount of optimism. This is not because of the failure of a similarly indirect attempt that was made earlier by Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordonia, but emphatically because all these attempts leave the real issue untackled. That issue is as simple as it is just. It is the issue of the rights of the Arabs; rights, moreover, that have been directly or indirectly accepted by Britain herself.

EXPEDITING FEDERATION.

Government so sorely need the Princes' nominees to replace the present official bloc in the new Constitution and at the same time to give the appearance of a predominantly non-official body to the Central Legislature that the Viceroy is making strenuous efforts to persuade the Princes to hurry up their entry into the Federal scheme. Only a few days ago he said at several State banquets that "the interval between the initiation of the Provincial part of the Constitution and the advent of Federation could not, in the nature of things, be a long one"; thereby suggesting that the Princes' entry into the Federation was only a question of time, of months rather than of years. He has now addressed a personal letter to the Rulers concerned offering them the necessary legal and other assistance to help them to expedite their decision and asking for their views by the beginning of the next year.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

These activities of the Viceroy and the various meetings of the Princes and their Ministers give one the impression that a beginning may be made with some sort of Federation in less than a year from the inauguration of the Provincial part of the Constitution and that by that time the necessary minimum number of Princes will have joined the Federation. The sooner the whole show is presented to the people, the better. They will then know better what it is they have to end and why. The Congress Election Manifesto does well to remind the public "that the new Provincial Assemblies will form the electorate for the proposed Federal Central Legislature and the composition of those provincial legislatures will materially affect the fate of the Federal Constitution." If the Federation is to be ended, the beginning of the end is to be at the next provincial elections.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLITERACY.

The campaign for the removal of mass illiteracy in the Bombay City can be said to have begun in right earnest with the opening of the first centres of the Literary Classes yesterday by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It is now more than eight months since Mr. K. F. Nariman first initiated the scheme in a letter which he addressed to the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation. Since then much spade work had to be undertaken for making the proper arrangements for giving effect to his scheme, and it is evident that "the Bombay City Literacy Association" which was specially brought into existence for that purpose, has already made good headway. It is extremely appropriate that a start should have been made with the Harijan workers of the Municipality. Apart from the fact that this class of people stands most in need of enlightenment, it was a good gesture to open the first centres of literacy among them. Mr. K. F. Nariman has now made an appeal to all those interested in the removal of mass illiteracy to extend their co-operation to him, an appeal which, we trust, will receive a warm response.

GRAVE ISSUE

The adjournment motion which Mr. Satyanarain Sinha proposes to move in the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly to protest against the conduct of the Governor of Bihar in taking part in organising parties to fight the forthcoming elections is extremely pertinent. The heads of the Provincial Governments, and for the matter of that, all Government servants, must scrupulously avoid all participation in party politics, if democracy is to have any meaning. Especially when the electorate is generally uneducated as in India at present, there ought not to be even a shadow of pressure from official quarters. It is extremely regrettable, however, that authorities in this country are evincing an un-called-for interest in the coming elections and in some places, even actively convassing for certain candidates. The Legislative Assembly would do well-advised in passing this adjournation motion and bringing to the notice of the Government the grave issue at stake.

PLIGHT OF THE PEASANTS.

Swami Sahajanand and Professor Ranga gave details of the Indian peasants' plight at the public meeting held in Bombay on Friday evening. The Swami, who has been working among the Bihar peasants for a number of years, described how they were being made the victims of exploitation from all sides. Out of a populaton of 4 crores in Bihar, he said, only 4 lakhs owned land. The rest constituted the bulk of the landless peasantry. It was these people whom depression had struck most for, to add to their other difficulties, the Government demanded rent in kind. The floods too had added to their misery and the relief provided by the authorities was infinitesimal. Professor Ranga too referred to the sorry lot of the Indian peasant and how it could only be improved by a radical change in the land system. Both of them are well-known peasant leaders and represent the small but increasing band of workers who have made the cause of the peasantry their own. As such they deserve not only compliments but active help and cooperation in their work. Their example should focus attention on the peasant problem and inspire more and more workers to devote their time and attention to strive for its solution.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"If this realisation brings about greater co-operation and goodwill between Europeans and the only constitutionalist Party (Justice Party) functioning for nearly two decades in this Province, than has been made evident in certain recent instances, the declaration deserves to be welcomed as an indication of further strength to the forces of peace and progress which are fighting against the wrecking and revolutionary mentality."

—"Justice" (Madras).

* * * *

"By a narrow majority of one vote the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party has decided not to compromise with the National Congress."

Long live the "narrow majority."

Like an "Unknown Warrior" he cannot be placed. But like the "Unknown Warrior" he has, we hope, achieved immortal distinction.

* * * *

The Monsoon tour of His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, the Governor of U.P., says the Pioneer", "is of more than ordinary significance inasmuch as it was inspired by a special purpose."

Need we dilate on the special purpose—with the elections so near at hand?

* * * *

Eori Bunder's Simla Special reports that "the Princes of India and their States stand at the parting of the ways."

The alarming news is, unfortunately, too radical and premature to be true.

* * * *

All except Communists and Socialists will watch this trial with a scepticism warranted by previous exhibitions of the kind."

—"Times of India."

The reference is to "staged State trial" of Zinovieff and others in Moscow. The previous exhibitions, therefore, do not include, say, the Meerut trial.

* * * *

GRAVE MENACE TO CITIZEN'S HEALTH

Municipality Votes Address To Viceroy.

—Delhi Paper Headlines.

But the Delhiwallah is a born fatalist.

* * * *

From an A. I. C. C. meeting report: "The women volunteers led by Mrs. Safia Khan and the Bombay National Guards were in charge of the gates and other arrangements inside the specially erected Shamiana".

To be strictly accurate, the latter were anti-gate-crasher commissioners and the former in charge of 'other arrangements inside the specially erected Shamiana."

And women demand equality! They must be given it.

* * * *

This equality demand reminds us. Speaking on some resolution (or was it an amendment or something to it) Shrimati Kamaladevi declared: 'The candidate must know where *he* stands."

Our only comment is that the italic is ours.

* * * *

No, we did not enjoy Saturday's proceedings at the Congress House. The speeches were too businesslike, appropriate, and realistic to our liking. There was neither novelty nor interlude—with two solitary exceptions.

(1) A lady, gate-crasher (you really can't blame the unfortunate commissionaires, can you?) raided the dais armed with what appeared to be a tray load of garlands, spices and raw condiments—AND a dinner gong which she sounded energetically as a perfect accompaniment to her own spirited speech which we could not understand. She was eventually persuaded by a fair equalitarian to leave the Shamiana—minus her arms and ammunition.

The woman volunteers did justify themselves.

(2) One of the orators made, what we gathered from its reaction on his fellow members, a valuable contribution to the discussion in a language which sounded strangely familiar and yet eluded identification for a full five minutes, being discovered ultimately to be Anglo-Hindustani. It was really most fascinating.

* * * *

English woman (in Scotland): "I want a sheep's head and it must be English."

Butcher (flinging a head to his assistant): "Here, Jack, take the brains out of this."

Simanca Barracks Bombarded From Air

Fate Of Hundreds Of Insurgent Defenders

BAYONNE, Aug 23.

Desperate fighting preceded the capture of Simanca barracks, Gijon by the Government forces after a violent aerial and artillery bombardment. It is reported, out of 500 insurgent defenders only 150 escaped.—Reuter.

FOR DEFENCE OF SAN SEBASTIAN

LONDON, August 22.

The only war news to-day comes from the Franco-Spanish Frontier where Government forces are completing their positions for the defence of San Sebastian and where the insurgent cruiser "Espana" has again been in action firing on the Guadelupe Fort.

A telegram from Burgos states that General Mola has moved his Headquarters to Valladolid but the National 'Defence Junta' which is virtually the Nationalist Government remains at present at Burgos.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF SAN SEBASTIAN

HENDAYE, August 22.

San Sebastian was bombarded throughout the day from sea by cruiser "Canarias" from Ferrol.

Shells fell on the town causing considerable damage.

The extent of casualties is not known.—Reuter.

Yugoslavia Agrees To Neutrality Proposal

BELGRADE, August 22.

Yugoslavia has agreed to France's neutrality proposal with the reservation that no precedent has been created which might later affect the principle by which lawful government may obtain the support of other States in the event of insurrection.—Reuter.

Non-Intervention Pact And Exchange Of Notes

PARIS, August 22.

It is learned on excellent authority that the non-intervention agreement is to take the form of exchange of notes between the French Government and each of the foreign governments concerned.

Such notes have already been exchanged between Britain and France.—Reuter.

EARLY FALL OF MADRID?

Socialists' Peace Proposals

LISBON, Aug. 23.

The early fall of Madrid is predicted by Marquess Quintanar, Delegate of Portugal. The insurgent Junta asserts that within three or four days insurgents will be attacking Marxists in the environs of Madrid, which will be followed by the capture of the capital. The trouble may even end earlier owing to the peace proposals made by Socialists of Guipuzcoa Province, including San Sebastian, Irun and Santander, that after victory Spain should be ruled by military dictatorship and she would then select a regime that might suit the welfare of the country better.—Reuter.

Govt. Warship Stops Br. Steamer

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 23.

It is officially stated that a Spanish Government warship stopped the British steamer "Gibelzerjon," carrying freight and passengers between Gibraltar and Morocco. The vessel was due at Melilla yesterday, but has not yet arrived. It is strongly rumoured that the Spanish Government warship has taken her to the naval base at Malaga.

BRITISH CRUISER TO ESCORT?

(Later)—The British battle cruiser "Repulse" has been ordered to proceed to Melilla immediately. It is understood she will escort "Gibelzerjon."—Reuter.

Cardinal Archbishop Of Tarragona Killed

PARIS, August 23.

A message from Burgos says that Cardinal Archbishop of Tarragona, Vidal Y. Barraquer is reported to have been killed by Barcelona Communists.—Reuter.

SPANISH BLOCKADE DECREES

RUGBY, August 21.

The British Government, it was stated in London to-day, is not in direct communication with either the German or Italian Government on the question of the so-called Blockade Decrees published recently by the Madrid Government nor regarding the issues arising out of the Spanish naval interference with the German ship "Kamerun". In connection with the latter question it was pointed out from the beginning that Britain had laid emphasis on the need for a quick decision among Powers to make effective the essentials of non-intervention, for the very reason that "incidents" were only too likely to arise which would render agreement more difficult. It was this view which prompted the British Government to take unilateral action in advance of the general agreement by the revocation of all licences for the export of munitions land aircraft to Spain and for the same reason Britain has been active in furthering in every way the acceptance of the Government proposals.

NORMAL PROCEDURE.

The incident affecting the "Kamerun" recalls the fact that soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, the British Government through its naval commanders at Gibraltar and in Spanish waters warned both sides more than once that British ships must not be interfered with and that they would resist attempted interference. Also a definite warning was given that if aeroplanes flew over Gibraltar three shots would be fired ahead of them as a warning, and if they did not change their direction aim would be taken. Such warnings are the normal procedure adopted in protection of national interests and do not raise issues or affect the principle of non-intervention. Therefore, while there is perfect understanding in London of German annoyance at the interference with the "Kamerun," it is noted with satisfaction that the German Government has not officially intimated that action on the non-intervention proposals will necessarily be delayed, pending a satisfactory settlement of the incident with Spanish naval authorities.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

The Spanish Blockade Decrees themselves are still subject to communications between London and Madrid. As regards the attempts by Spanish naval forces to exercise belligerent rights at sea, there are, according to authoritative legal opinion, certain prerequisites before the exercise of these rights becomes lawful. One is that there should exist a recognised stated of belligerency. Uptil now, however, none of the Powers has recognized the insurgents as belligerents and, i tis believed the Spanish Government have shown no desire to recognise them as having this status. Secondly as regards blockade. International law lays down that it must be effective in order to be valid. So long as these prerequisite conditions are not present, a power is not entitled to exercise belligerent rights such as "visit and search" on the high seas.—B. O. W.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NAZI REGIME

"Opposition To Gospel Of Christ & His Followers"

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

An open letter of defiance was read from the pulpits in Prussia, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, by pastors of the Confessional Church. The letter is signed by Bishop Koch and Pastor Mueller, on behalf of the provisional administration of the German Evangelical Church.

It accuses the Nazi regime of opposing the gospel of Jesus Christ and persecuting those professing it, and demands the right openly and freely to testify before the German people the faith of our Fathers and cessation of continued spying on the work of the church.—Reuter.

CLIMAX IN MOSCOW TRIAL

Accused "Begs For Death" Breaks Down And Weeps

MOSCOW, August 22.

The conspiracy trial reached its climax to-day when the accused echoed the demand made by the State Prosecutor Vishinsky that they should be shot and only begged to be allowed to say good-bye to workers.

Their attitude was typified by that of Mrachovsky, former Commander of the Red Army, who at the close of his evidence begged for death "for treason to the working class", then broke down and wept bitterly and had to be carried out by the police attendants.—Reuter.

TOMSKY COMMITS SUICIDE

MOSCOW, August 22.

A communique announces that the veteran Soviet Trade Union Chief Mikhail Tomsky has committed suicide, "because he was entangled by his connections with counter-revolutionary Trotzky-Zinovieff terrorists".

MUSSOLINI'S VISIT TO ELBA

ROME, August 22.

Much interest has been aroused by the aerial visit of Signor Mussolini to Elba to-day accompanied by the Under-Secretary for Air.

The visit is understood to be in connection with examination of the fortifications in the island but it is thought that its naval possibilities will doubtless be examined.—Reuter.

DEMELLO'S MISSION IN BRITAIN

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Mail)

It is reported that one of the reasons why Mr. A.S. de Mello, secretary of the Board of Cricket Control, India, is now in England is to arrange an extra tour of India by an English side during the winter 1937-38.

The purpose is to provide Indian players with further experience before the next visit of an M.C.C. team, and Mr. de Mello's hope is that a fairly good team can be persuaded to undertake such a tour, possibly captained by Lord Tennyson or Sir Julien Cahn.

The tour would last only two or three months, with visits to most of the important cricketing cities and States, but there is no idea of playing Test matches.

Janmashtami In London

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Over 25 Hindu and English women got together with sixty Indians and a few Englishmen to celebrate 'Janmasthami', the Hindu festival, on Sunday the 9th instant afternoon at the residence of Mr. Krishna Veer, of Park Place Gardens, Paddington, London.

They sang and feasted together in praise of Lord Krishna. A Hindu poet from the Punjab recited a specially composed poem in Urdu which brought out in a few words the significance of the annual Hindu festival.

And it was an Indian gathering in every sense. They all squatted on the floor at the request of their host, Mr. Krishna Veer, whose sisters had spared no pains in feeding them sumptuously.

Mr. R. S. Nehra, made a speech in the course of which he reminded his listeners how the Hindu festival was celebrated all over India and why it was so faithfully observed for an age-long period.

Scottish League Matches

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Scottish League First Division:—

Arbroath nil, Hearts 3; Celtic 5, Queen of South nil; Dundee 3, St. Johnstone 1; Dunfermline nil, Kilmarnock 5; Falkirk nil, Rangers 2; Hibernian 2, Queenspark 3; Motherwell 4, Clyde 1; Partick 2, Hamilton 3; St. Mirren 1, Aberdeen 4; Third Lanark nil, Albion nil.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S FOUR-POINT PROGRAMME.

TIENTSIN, August 23.

A four-point programme has been agreed upon by the Conference of Tokio military representatives and Japanese garrison at Tientsin.

The four-points are:—Firstly, promotion of social welfare of the masses in North China: secondly, assistance to the Hopei-Chahar Political Council with strict control of Anti-Japanese propaganda; thirdly, reduction of tariffs in order to eliminate smuggling; fourthly, Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in North China.—Reuter.

Loyalist guards patrolling in Barcelona.

HE SHOWED US RIGHT PATH

(Continued from Page 1.)

harlal said that in Bombay people might have faced lathis, they might have gone to jail, but it was nothing compared to what had been done in the Frontier Province during the Civil Disobedience Movement. The province had so well been organised and work carried on in such a splendid manner that the parliamentary work had to face a series of difficulties. The Khan Saheb was not allowed to enter not only his own province, but he could not go even about a thousand miles nearer that—the Punjab. No province in the whole of India had done so well and worked so hard as the Frontier Province had done during the last six or seven years of their national struggle. This Province which was backward compared to all the other provinces only a few years ago, had gone far ahead of the others within the last six or seven years, because the people there understood what was the problem that was facing the country, and they also understood and realised how the problems could be solved. Having understood it, they had begun to take great strides.

HE SHOWED RIGHT PATH.

Sixteen years ago, when the country was in a political muddle there came a great man who showed the right path to the Indians to proceed towards their objective. Since then the country had taken great strides. Even in the Frontier Province, the call of this great man had been heard.

Concluding the Pandit paid a tribute to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and asked the people to realise, as to what was behind the greatness of the man.

PRESIDENTSHIP DECLINED

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel recalled the time when after his release from jail, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was offered the Presidentship of the Bombay session of the Congress. He issued a statement declining the honour because, he said he was a soldier and knew nothing about Presidentship. The greatest honour that Congressmen in the country could confer on anyone whom they loved and respected immensely was to make him the President of the Congress.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whom the people respected and honoured had been made the President not once, but twice and what more could be done? The speaker recalled the days after the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan just before the Bombay Congress. Fearing that he would say something in one or the other meetings, the Sardar had him always with him. One day he went to a meeting organised by the Indian Christians, and he was soon arrested.

NO PLACE FOR TRUTH.

When the speaker and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai went to meet Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in jail, and asked him what he said at the meeting he replied that he spoke what all had been taken down by the Police Reporter and said he had spoken the truth. But he did not know that speaking truth was an offence. He maintained that he was a 'Khudai Khidmatgar'—'Servant of God'—and that he should speak the truth, but he forgot that this was no Kingdom of God to expect that Truth would be tolerated for long. But what all had been said by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan at the Indian Christians' meeting had been spoken in stronger language in the Assembly by his own brother, and no action could be taken against him.

Referring to the Parliamentary activities of the Congress, the Sardar said that it would be wrong to say that the fight for Freedom would stop with the entrance of Congressmen into the legislatures. The fight for Indian Independence would continue.

A REMEDY FOR LULL.

It was a period of lull. Immediately the Congress decided upon some action, the call would go round that those in the legislatures would promptly come out as per orders. Not that anything big could be achieved in the legislatures, but it was essential to remove the thorns in the way of Freedom's fight, by entering the legislatures and thus turning out the undesirables from those places as they could do a good deal of harm to the Freedom movement from inside the legislatures. The speaker paid a tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the zeal, devotion and energy with which he worked day and night over the Congress Manifesto and it was an achievement to have produced a unanimous document

SOLID VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Concluding the Sardar appealed to the voters of Bombay to cast their votes in favour of Congress candidates. There is no knowing what would happen in the near future. Hence it was not proper to decide beforehand as to by what method the Congress would carry on their work in the Legislatures to achieve their objective.

PIGMY'S TRIBUTE TO GIANT

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that the whole of Bombay seemed to have turned up at the meeting, and what better tribute than that could be paid to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan? While they were children, they were told to be afraid of two peoples, the Pathans from the Frontier and the Russians. That Frontier had produced a tall man who refused to make speeches and believed in work and talked in terms of non-violence and peace. That was the direct outcome of that "small Gujerati man" who was saying some mad things.

WE WANT MORE "FRONTIER GANDHIS"

Continuing, she said that as long as the Pathans were guarding the Khyber Pass no enemies would enter India. They were a brave lot. The lesson that could be learnt from these people, who had strictly adhered to the Mahatma's spirit of Non-Violence was that none would rest, till complete Independence for India was won. When two Pathans met they greeted each other, one saying "May you never be weary" the other replying "May you never be poor." It should be the greeting of all Indians that "May we never lack leaders of the type of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan."

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said that the occasion was not one when one could feel elated. It was really a matter to be ashamed of. They in their own country could not go where they liked. The Governments had placed a ban disallowing the "Frontier Gandhi" from entering his own province.

LESSON OF MEETING.

The message of the night's meeting to the people of India should be that as long as they were divided into communal groups and parties, India could not achieve Independence. Indian Freedom could be got only when everyone united and fought for their Freedom, as Indians first and Indians last.

MRS. PANDIT'S TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Vijayaluxmi Pandit, who was taken by surprise by her brother, in that she was called to speak, said that since the saying of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan that he was soldier and his duty was to carry out the commands, was still ringing in her ears, she would obey and say a few words. She said that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, through his selfless work, through his bravery and through his sacrifice had taught a lesson to the millions of Indians. She very much wished that the people of India were all as brave, courageous and sacrificing and selfless as Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan.

If people really loved Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan, if they really respected him and honoured him, then it was upto them to follow in his footsteps. It was true that that there was no fight at present. But as long as the objective of the Congress was Complete Indepen-

Continued on Page 8)

Election Manifesto To Be Translaled In Vernaculars

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S DECISION

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee met this morning and approved the candidature of Mr. Kelkar (C.P.) for the Council of State from the Central Provinces and Dr. Barlinge for the University Constituency of Central Provinces for the future Central Provinces Legislative Assembly.

The Committee decided that in the composite provinces, wherever there was overlapping of constituencies including the whole or parts of two or more Congress provinces, the recommendations in the matter of candidates should be made by the Composite Committee, on the report of the proceedings of the Provincial Congress Committees, forming part of the Composite Congress Province.

As to other constituencies which lie within a Congress province, the Provincial Congress Committee will make its recommendations to the Composite Committee and the latter will submit the names of the candidates finally to the Central Committee.

In case the Composite Committee is not able to agree with the suggestions of the Provincial Congress Committees, it should report the matter to the Central Parliamentary Committee and also state the reasons for such non-agreement.

The Composite Committee will carry on propaganda for the whole of the Composite province and the Provincial Congress Committees in their respective provinces.

The Parliamentary Committee has directed the Provincial Parliamentary Committees to have the manifesto translated into the respective languages and distribute copies among the people, immediately.

The next meeting of the Central Parliamentary Committee will be held in the third week of October next.

CONGRESS STANDS BY WORKERS

Cabinet Support For Railwaymen's Campaign Against Retrenchment

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Congress Working Committee met this morning and considered the Reports of the Labour Sub-Committee and the Foreign Relations Department. The half-yearly accounts of the A. I. C. C. were considered.

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee:

"The Working Committee has learnt with grave concern that orders have been passed to retrench about 4,000 lower-grade employees in the State-owned Railways, and to reduce the scales of pay of the lower grades of workers, retrospectively from 1931, whereas no such policy has been applied to all the higher grades.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Committee considers the demand of the Railway workers for a Court of Inquiry into the question of such retrenchment and reduction in pay, and for the suspension of retrenchment pending the result of inquiry as very fair, and regrets that the Railway authorities should have rejected such a proper demand."

MEMBERSHIP PERIOD EXTENDED

The Congress Working Committee has resolved at a meeting to extend the period for enrolment of primary members by one month, the last date being September 30.

NO SENSE OF PROPORTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

solutions and representations in Hindustani.

If the Congress Manifesto had been drafted in Hindustani as was suggested, it would have taken him and other members from the South three or four days to have it translated and to study it. Every one was doing his best to study Hindustani, but some more time must elapse before a resolution of this nature could be adopted.

The resolution was lost, 24 voting for and 32 against. The members of the Working Committee and Mr. T. Prakasam from Madras, voted for the resolution.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT

The President then announced that the All-India Congress Committee should appoint two members to the Working Committee. Suggestions were made by the members that the Working Committee members should be nominated by the President himself, and there was no occasion for the election of two members on the Working Committee, while the rest were chosen by the President himself.

Mr. S. Satyamurti moved the following resolution: "The President be requested to nominate two members under Article XII (a) of the Constitution, to fill the vacancies created in the Working Committee by resignations."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated that he referred the matter of appointing two members on the Working Committee, to the open House, after due consultation, and not according to his personal views in the matter. After careful consideration of the situation he decided to ask the All-India Congress Committee to appoint the Working Committee members.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj supporting the resolution said that they had full confidence in whatever the Congress President decided in the matter.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The President in winding up the proceedings requested the members of the All-India Congress Committee to forward any details regarding the curbing of Civil Liberties to the office of the All-India Congress Committee. Already some information was received but further details were needed. He paid a tribute to Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia in charge of the Foreign Relations Department and Dr. Ashraf, Secretary and Dr. Khawaja Hamid, Under-Secretary of the Political and Economic Information Department.

A DISGRACEFUL SPEECH

Panditji then referred to the speech of Bhai Parmanand, in which Bhai Parmanand made allegations against Indian women who participated in the Congress movement and said that it was a disgraceful speech. There were several things which could not be tolerated, and what Bhai Parmanand had done was one such. He ought to have expressed apology and withdrawn such an offensive statement.

"NO CURTAILMENT OF CIVIL LIBERTY"

Panditji said that he was told that asking questions at public meetings and creating uproar meant curtailment of Civil Liberties. He did not agree with this view. And that showed that there were people who did not understand what was meant by Civil Liberty. Certainly the audience should observe decorum at public meetings. But if the speakers at such meetings went on making outrageous statements, and if the speakers refused to answer questions the audience had a right to protest. That did not mean curtailment of Civil Liberties.

B. P. C. C. THANKED

Mr. S. Satyamurti then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, and members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the splendid arrangements they had made to provide as comfortable an accommodation to the visitors as possible. It was a well-deserved tribute for the arrangements left nothing to be desired.

After the conclusion of the session, the members of the A. I. C. C. were treated to light refreshments and a group photo was taken.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In R. A. (First) Examination, first class first with Distinction (or honours) and cent per cent passes.

In Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with two distinctions (or Honours).

In D. Com. (A.M.C.) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with five Distinctions (or Honours) and in Business Management Diplomas All successful candidates in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are Davar's College men.

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or write for Prospectus,

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"Democrats" Stultify Themselves

TALKS WITH CONGRESS BROKEN OFF

Party Sets Up Independent Parliamentary Committee

Contrary to all anticipations and by a narrow majority of two, the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party decided, on Sunday, not to compromise with the National Congress.

Aney's Attempts

Attempts at elucidation of the Congress policy in regard to the Communal Award were made by the Party and Mr. M. S. Aney, its president, met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, and some members of the Working Committee on Sunday morning.

The outcome of the meeting was discussed at the meeting of the Party at the Sirdar Griha in the afternoon.

A remarkable feature of the proceedings is stated to be the almost whole-hearted support to a compromise with Congress by such stalwarts as Mr. M. S. Aney, the President of the Party, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

The forces against a compromise on Saturday received it is stated, strong support from Dr. B. S. Moonje, who attended the meeting on Sunday.

It could be gathered that the President, Mr. M. S. Aney, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who was stated to have "washed his hands of the affair" on Sunday, were displeased with the decision.

Mr. Aney gave the gist of the conversations he had with the Congress authorities in the morning. The Congress authorities stated, it is understood, that they would not object to an individual carrying on propaganda against the Award. But an organised campaign, like the convening an anti-Award Conference, would be viewed with displeasure.

Mr. Aney is stated to have told the meeting that the statement was definitely an advance over the previous ones. He, therefore, urged for a compromise with the Congress.

END THE PARTY.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved a resolution which recommended to the Executive Committee the dissolution of the Party.

"Considering the attitude the A. I. C. C. has expressed in the Manifesto on the question of the Award and the working of the Government of India Act of 1935, the Central Committee of the D. S. Party is of opinion that the Party has done its duty to the country."

Mr. Talpade said, it is understood, that even the Congress Nationalist Party and Bengal, which was affected the most by the Award, were satisfied with the Congress decision. The Party, he pointed out, was brought into existence "for declaring to the country that the Congress was wrong in holding views on these two questions then." Since the Congress had altered its views, he thought that the objects of the Party had been achieved. Therefore, it must cease its existence as a political entity.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Saptarshi of Ahmednagar.

After some discussion, the Chairman ruled the resolution out of order.

NO COMPROMISE.

Mr. Saptarshi is then stated to have moved that the negotiations with the Congress be considered as broken.

This was seconded by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

Mr. Agharwal of Poona moved an amendment to the effect that the negotiations with the Congress for a compromise be continued.

The amendment was put to vote and defeated by 15 votes to 17.

A like voting declared the proposal of Mr. Saptarshi carried.

A member, it is stated, suggested that a conference of all the members of the Party be called in view of the gravity of the issue involved. This, however, was voted down.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee meeting then proceeded to elect a Parliamentary Committee of seven. It was resolved to start a bi-weekly Marathi paper to carry on propaganda of the Party. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar is the Chairman of the Committee.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement issued after the meeting states:

"A meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party was held in Sardar Griha on 22nd and 23rd August under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney. Representatives from C. P., Berar and Maharashtra, were present. On Saturday, it was resolved after a good deal of discussion to authorise the President, Mr. Aney, to discuss with the Congress for an authoritative interpretation of the part of the Election Manifesto dealing with the Communal Award, as embodied in the Manifesto.

"On Sunday morning, Mr. Aney saw Pandit Jahawarlal Nehru and other members of the Congress Working Committee.

The Central Committee met at 1 p.m. Mr. Aney gave the gist of the conversations, with the Congress authorities, to the Central Committee.

"The Committee came to final conclusion that it was of no use to continue the negotiations between Mr. Aney and Mr. Deo for a compromise in regard to the elections to the legislatures.

"The Committee further decided to run the forthcoming elections on its own ticket and appointed a Committee of seven persons to take steps for that purpose."

'Varsity Seat In Bombay Assembly

CONGRESS CANDIATES TO SEND IN APPLICATIONS BEFORE SEPT. 1

The General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board makes the following announcement:

At an urgent meeting of the Board called immediately after the conclusion of the A. I. C. C. meeting on Sunday evening, the Board appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, Sardar Vallabhbhai and Messrs. K. M. Munshi, S. A. Brelvi, Achyut Patwardhan, R. S. Hukeriker and S. K. Patil to draft a supplementary Election Manifesto for the Bombay Presidency in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committees of Bombay, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak.

The Board also considered the suggestion making the final election of the Congress candidate for the University Constituency at an early date with a view to enable the Congress candidate to start his election propaganda in good time. It was unanimously decided that the applications for the University seat should be invited before the 1st of September, 1936.

Intending candidates who want to contest the University seat on the Congress ticket are hereby requested to send in their pledge duly signed so as to reach the office of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board on or before the 1st of September, 1936. We are repeating the pledge once again for the information of the intending candidates. The pledge forms can be had from the office of the Board (Congress House, Bombay No. 4) on application. The candidates must not forget to send Rs. 50 along with the pledge. This sum is meant as a contribution and is not returnable in any event.

Form Of The Pledge

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Province .....
Constituency .....

PLEDGE.

(a) I am a member of the Indian National Congress at——

(b) I offer myself for election to the Assembly|Council for the Constituency of ——————

(c) If I am not accepted as a Congress candidate I hereby undertake not to stand independently or on any other party ticket against a candidate put forward by the Congress.

(d) On my being accepted as a Congress candidate for the said or any other constituency, I hereby undertake to conduct the election campaign, in accordance with the instruction issued by the Congress Committee.

(e) I further declare that I will follow the principles and policy laid down by the Congress or by any competent authority on its behalf and will conform to the rules and directions duly issued from time to time, as well as to the instructions issued by the party organisation in the Assembly|Council for the guidance of the members thereof.

(f) I also undertake to resign my seat whenever I am called upon to do so by the competent Congress Authority.

(Signature)——————
(Designation)——————
(Address)——————
Date:

"FRONTIER GANDHI" THANKS BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 7).

dence, the fight might be launched any moment. She, though not belonging to Bombay, welcomed Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan back into the fold and joined in the reception.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, garlanded Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan on behalf of the Congress. The "Frontier Gandhi" was garlanded on behalf of the District Congress Committees and several other organisations in the city.

KHAN ABDUL GAFFER'S REPLY.

Khan Abdul Gaffer Khan in the course of his speech said that he was grateful for the love and honour that had been conferred upon him by the people of Bombay. "I have been wondering, while the leaders were speaking, as to what I had done to deserve all this honour. I searched within myself. Even now I am wondering as to what had been responsible for such honour being showered on me." They were saying some very good things about him, but he do not think that he deserved all that.

STUDY WORLD HISTORY.

Continuing he said: "Look at world history. Carefully study it. Look at the nations that have struggled for their Freedom. Look at those which have been struggling to get their freedom.

Compared to their sacrifices and services to achieve their freedom, "Ours is nothing, practically nothing at all. I am not what you think I am. I am a simple soldier. I am a Khudai Khidmatgar. Of course God is not in need of services. But it is our duty to serve God's creatures. I have been wondering how the starved naked millions of India could be fed and clothed and how could their poverty be relieved."

REACTIONARIES FOILED

Continuing "Frontier Gandhi" said that there was no Hindu-Muslim problem in his province. The reactionaries in the province tried their best to create that trouble there, but they could not succeed. That was because in the Frontier Province Hindus and Muslims were one and behaved as such. The objective of the people should be the clothing of the naked people, and the feeding of the starving millions. "You are in Bombay and know very little about the conditions prevailing in the villages. I have gone into the villages, and I know the conditions existing there. It is the duty of every right-thinking man to see that the conditions of the people are ameliorated. People ask me to take rest. They do so because of their love towards me. But how can I rest? I have my duty before me. I am a servant of God. I have taken a vow that I shall do my duty towards God's creatures."

Khan Saheb said that the Communal Award had been given not to benefit any particular community, but to perpetuate Imperialism in India. He appealed to his Muslim brethren and said "It is our duty to fight and win freedom for India, which is our motherland. Our religion enjoins upon us to be a free people. We lost India and it is our duty to fight and win freedom for the country. After liberating her, let us then solve the other minor problems.

BOMBAY THANKED.

Concluding, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan once again thanked the people of Bombay for the honour that they had done to him, and for their love and regard they had for him. He thanked the President and Secretary of the B.P.C.C. for the opportunzity that they had given him of saying a few words to the people of Bombay.

The Meeting dispersed at 11-30 p.m.

300 NEW DETENUS DURING YEAR

Bengal Jails Report Rise In Terrorist Prisoners

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

"There was a marked rise in the admission of terrorist prisoners during the year", says the annual Jail Administration Report of Bengal for the year 1935. There were 445 such prisoners at the beginning of the year, 836 were received during the year, 811 were discharged from all causes and 470 remained at the close of the year.

Hundred and one terrorist convicts were deported to Port Blair and 3 were repatriated on medical ground. The report refers to six cases of assault on Jail staff by under-trial and convicted terrorist prisoners. It also refers to the scheme of constructing a new Central Jail at Dum Dum at a total cost of Rs. 8,20,248.

Reference is made to serious over-crowding in all the jails the daily average population exceeded that of the previous year. It was the highest of the past ten years excepting 1932, when the Civil Disobedience Movement was at its full swing. The new Central Jail at Dum Dum will only partially relieve this chronic over-crowding.

There were 211 detenus when the year opened. Three hundred and thirty-six detenus were admitted direct into the jails and 362 were received by transfer from detention camps and jails. Of the total number of 909 detenus, 746 were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 163 at the end of the year.

Twelve prisoners were punished by whipping. The total number of offences committed by convicts was 21,073 against 20,643 in the previous year.—United Press.

Worst Flood In Bihar Since 1889

Mr. Tiwari Pleads For Saving Men And Cattle By Sending Foodstuffs And Fodder

"The flood this year is the worst since 1889. Previous floods lasted never more than for a week. This time, the floods continued for more than 15 days,' said Mr. Girish Tiwari, Acting Officer-in-Charge of the Bihar Central Relief Committee, in an interview to the "Chronicle," giving a graphic account of the havoc caused by the floods in the villages in Bihar.

About 550,000 villagers have been affected by the floods, and any help in the shape of cloth, food-stuffs and fodder would be thankfully accepted, he said.

Mr. Tiwari said: "Till the evening of the 20th instant, Sonpur, Digwara, Parsa, Gadkha, Chapra, Rebelganj, Monghi, Ekma Sismund, Raghunathpur, Darawli and Guntni were mostly affected by the floods. In the whole area the water remained stagnant for a fortnight at least. Not less than 600 square miles of crops been completely wiped out.

ABOUT 550,000 VILLAGERS AFFECTED.

"In some villages there is not a single house standing, and in many others several houses have collapsed and others are threatened. This situation has affected about 550,000 of the population. Distress of the people and of cattle knows no bounds. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 7,500 which is not even like a drop in the ocean. The Bihar Central Relief Committee has already spent Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 5,000 more has been sanctioned for further relief. The flood this year is the worst since 1889. Previous floods lasted never more than for a week. This time the floods continued for more than 15 days. In most of the villages there is still a vast sheet of water which has become stagnant. The starvation of the people, especially of the labour class must continue till the next harvest in February.

WANTED FOOD & FODDER

"Help of all kinds in foodstuffs, cloth, fodder, medicine, utensils, etc. is badly needed to relieve the distress of the stricken people.

"The Bombay Humanitarian League has been approached to help the suffering people. All generous people and societies are requested to help these unfortunate victims. All help should reach the Bihar Central Relief Committee's Office at Chapra.

"The Committee had already opened 17 relief centres, but more centres have to be opened and greater assistance has to be rendered to the people."

FLOOD VICTIMS NEED MORE SUCCOUR

Bihar Central Relief Committee's Efforts

PATNA, (By Mail).

The office of the Bihar Central Relief Committee has received the following information from their various centres:—

Report from Saran states that uptil now 17 centres have been opened by the Bihar Central Relief Committee, in which 62 boats have been working. A proposal has been received to feed 23,850 people daily in all the centres till the end of this month according to the needs of each centre. The estimated cost is Rs. 20,900.

Mr. Rajaiti Tiwari writes from Darauli that a boy was washed away in the current there. He further says that malaria is spreading in the neighbouring villages and therefore needs preventive measures. Sreemati Bhagwati Devi, the sister of Babu Rajendra Prasad, visited the place.

Dr. Kundu informs from Katihar (Purnea) that a batch of workers headed by Mr. Durga Prasad Varma, started relief work since 16th instant. Another batch, he is sending immediately under Mr. Lachhminath Jha towards the east of Manihari. The water level is still maximum and appears to be gradually subsiding. Most of the villages are still under water. It is expected that immediate relief work will have to be carried on for a week more. People from a number of villages have appealed for continuance of food and fodder relief.

Babu Kritinarayan Sharma reports from Gandhi Ashram, Khagaul, that there is scarcity of fodder in most of the villages in the Dinapore side of Diara. The entire Bhadai crop having been destroyed due to an onslaught of the recent flood there is nothing left for cattle to eat. Also Mr. Sheelbhadra Yajee reports widespread dearth of fodder in the Bhaktiarpur Diaras.

Babu Siyaram Singh writes from Tilak Ashram, Akbarpur in the district of Bhagalpur that water is going down day by day. He says that 75 per cent. of the houses in the flood areas have fallen and Bhadsi crop ruined completely.

Mr. Sukhdeo Prasad Yadav writes from Bihpur that the water is receding. If the water goes down in this way it is hoped that relief will have to be carried on for a week more.

From Jagapatti, Champaran, Babu Kamta Rai informs that 30 to 35 villages are affected with malaria in Jagapatti thana.—United Press.

BIHAR BAN ON SOCIALIST

Externment Period Extended For Term Of Five Years

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party informs that Mangal Singh of Jamshedpur, a prominent worker of the Radical League who was for the last 3 years prohibited to enter the Bihar and Orissa Provinces, has now again received fresh orders of the Criminal Investigating Department prohibiting his entry into these provinces for another period of five years.—A.P.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

(Continued from Page 6).

detained, but passed on as soon as possible.

Mr. ATTLEE (Limehouse, Lab.) —Who are these people who make a survey of these books? What kind of education have they? Are they totally ignorant people?

Mr. BUTLER said that the Secretary of State was well aware of the considerations which the Rt. Hon. gentleman had in mind, but there had to be these powers to investigate literature and he regretted that there was any delay at all in this case. The book was passed and sent on as soon as possible.

Citizens Condemn Railway "Axe"

Jawaharlal Assures Workers Of Congress Sympathy In Their Fight

The Railway Labour Day was observed on Sunday to sound an emphatic note of protest against the proposed retrenchment on the Railways.

Two meetings were held in the evening—one at Girni Kamgar Union Maidan and another at Chowpatty.

The meeting at Kamgar Maidan at 4 p.m. was followed by a huge procession of workers numbering about 3,000, which marched to Chowpatty where a meeting of citizens was held.

More than 5,000 people attended the Chowpatty meeting and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay and President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation presided over both the meetings.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was present on the dais at Chowpatty besides many representatives of various Congress, Labour and Socialist organisations, under whose auspices the 'Day' was observed.

The workers gathered at Kamgar Maidan were addressed by Messrs. Nimbkar, Kulkarni, Bhogle and others on the injustice of the Railway 'axe' to resist which they were urged to organise.

DISCIPLINED PROCESSION

The procession of the workers started at 5 p.m. and marched along a changed route—and not the announced one—owing to the Police Commissioner's order. It marched peacefully on the left side of the roads without singing songs according to the orders (of the Commissioner of Police) through Lalbaug, DeLisle Road, Lamington Road, and Gamdevi and arrived at Chowpatty at about 6-30 p.m.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, R. S. Nimbkar, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, N. M. Joshi, V. B. Karnik, Zulmiram Choudhari, Charles Mascarenhas and other leaders marched at the head of the procession walking briskly all through.

Several appropriate placards were in evidence.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Choitram Gidwani, Acharya Kripalani, Messrs. Sampurnanand and Iswarbhai Patel and leaders of the Congress Socialist Party were prominent among those who were present on the dais at Chowpatty.

The proceedings commenced with a workers' song sung in chorus.

NO NEED TO RETRENCH

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who presided, said there was no necessity to retrench a single man on the Railways and proved his contention by giving statistics. A huge sum of 150 crores of rupes were being accounted towards expenses of strategic Railways, Lee Commission allowances to higher officials, depreciation, etc. Whereas in other countries the strategic Railway account was charged to the Military, in India it was charged to the Railways.

Similarly 7 per cent was deducted towards depreciation in other countries while in India it was 14 per cent, thus taking away 7 crores. If this sum were available there would be need for retrenchment. For full five years a tale of misery was told through a wage-cut of 10 per cent to 30 per cent and about 1,14,000 were retrenched by the Railway Board. The 'axe' was to fall to another 4,000 people and great would be the amount of misery that would be caused to their families. To protest against such an iniquity they had gathered there and all the public bodies were united in their condemnation against the proposed retrenchment.

UNITED CONDEMNATION

The following resolution was then moved and supported by Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Zulmiram Choudhary:—

This meeting held under the auspices of All-India Railwaymen's Federation, All-India Trades Union Federation, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress Socialist Party, G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, G. I. P. New Staff Union, B. B. & C. I. Rlv. Employees' Union, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union (Red Flag) Bombay Port Trust Rlv. Employees' Union, having taken note of the serious situation created on the railways by the action of the Railway Board, in issuing orders regarding:

1. Retrenchment of about 4,000 employees.
2. Lowering of scales of wages without proper inquiry and without any consultation affecting hundreds of thousands of employees,

strongly condemns both, and fully being cognisant of the fact that the well-being and livelihood of thousands of railway workers is now menaced, calls upon all the railway organisations to bring home to the railway workers the gravity of the issues involved and to take immediate steps to intensify the organisational activities with a view to offer the maximum of resistance.

Mr. Zulmiram Choudhary traced the history of the recent Railway struggles and said perhaps they were heading towards another huge struggle and he felt glad that they had the sympathy of the various public associations in their struggle.

CONGRESS SYMPATHY.

Then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the gathering and was greeted vociferously when he rose to speak.

Panditjee said that it was the first meeting of workers he was addressing after a stay of five days in the City. He assured the workers, they had the sympathy of everybody inside and outside the Congress in their struggle. Several political and Labour organisations were participating in that meeting. That citizens meeting with whose aims the Congress also was sympathising was a symbol of their united fight for freedom where unemployment and poverty were to be eradicated.

The workers had repeatedly suffered defeats in their fights and their deputations had been brushed aside and the "axe" was to fall on them. Their failures in their attempts were only due to their country's slavery. But in their fight for the country they should not forget their workers' immediate struggles for betterment of living conditions, because economic freedom and political freedom were inter-connected and the latter would be meaningless without the solution of the former.

FORGE AHEAD.

In other countries the workers were better paid and doles were given to the unemployed. Hence the workers were able to bring pressure on the authorities. They should, therefore, organise and, if they could successfully fight the "Retrenchment" they would march ahead in their fight for "Freedom."

He appreciated the co-operation of various organisations in that day's programme.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar said that it was a welcome sign that the Congress President had given a reorientation to the Congress in regard to the workers' struggle. He hoped that the united front would produce fruitful results.

Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel appealed to the workers to put forth united effort in the struggle ahead of them.

Messrs. Achuyut Patwardhan, Bukhari, Vasant, Kale, Bakshi, Sampurnanand and Mrs. Maniben Mulji made spirited speeches on behalf of the various organisations supporting Mr. N. M. Joshi's resolution.

A resolution protesting against the action of the Commissioner of Police in changing the route moved by Mr. Charles Mascarenhas and supported by Mr. Dinkar Desai was passed before the conclusion of the proceedings.

TARAPOREVALA'S
ORIGINAL FIRM
EST. 1864
TREASURE HOUSE OF BOOKS
210 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone 21455

Just Out

The Gaekwads of Baroda. Their History from the beginning upto date based on English Records: Vol. I. **Pilaji and Damaji Gaekwads** (1720-1768), Edited by Rev. Fr. Gense, S.J., Ph.D., and D. R. Banaji, M.A., LL.B.. Rs. 4.

This volume which is the first of series to be complete in about 30 vols. deals with the Founders of Baroda State. The whole series is to be published in a Limited Edition. It will be the most interesting and readable series on a subject of absorbing interest to students of the History of Native States in India.

Literacy Campaign Launched In City

Mrs. Naidu Declares First Centre Open At Umarkhadi

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu declared open the first Centre of the Bombay Literacy Association at Umerkhadi near the old jail. The meeting was held on Sunday morning at the Stables of the Bombay Health Department.

There was a distinguished gathering of men and women among whom were Messrs. N. M. Joshi, S. K. Patil, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Raja Bahadur Govindlal and others.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Literacy Association in the course of his speech said that the Association provided an opportunity to all the people to have contact with the lower classes, especially the depressed ones. This was the first of the Centres that the Association proposed to start. He narrated briefly the history of the Association. During the speaker's administration as the Mayor of Bombay he had proposed the scheme which had fructified at a later date. He was glad to say that the Municipal Schools Committee had extended its support to the Association by earmarking Rs. 5,000 for the work of the Association. The removal of the illiteracy of the masses could not be achieved if people depended only on the Government.

OBJECT OF ASSOCIATION

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that the object of the Association was to co-ordinate and unify all the efforts and activities of the several organisations in the city with a view to drive away illiteracy as early as possible. Other centres in the city would be started as soon as it was found that proper and necessary support was forthcoming. The speaker then referred to the Russian effort and success in removing illiteracy in that great country and wondered why in India, where there was the necessary material and men the people should not succeed in their efforts. Bombay was the 'Urbs Prima in Indis' and the success of the scheme would have repercussions all over the country.

RED LETTER DAY.

Mr. M. N. Talpade said that it was a red letter day in the history of Bombay.

Mr. Anjaria in the course of his speech supported the move of Mr. K. F. Nariman and said that such a movement was very essential.

Mr. Mohemad Umar Rajab said that it was education and education alone that distinguished man from beast.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, the Congress candidate for the Council of State bye-election, in the course of his speech congratulated Mr. Nariman on his laudable scheme and efforts to achieve something at an early date in the city. He wanted that the Association should make efforts to teach Hindi also as that was the national language of the country and it was essential that every Indian should know it.

Prof. Bhagavat of Poona was of the view that to remove illiteracy successfully it was essential that the teachers should put their hearts in their work.

Mr. R. V. Paruleker, Vice-Chairman of the Association, said that the Association would start centres wherever there were more than half a dozen men or women ready to take advantage of the Centre.

MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

Mr. Philsinger, who had arrived in India recently from China, said that in China the problems facing the people were almost similar to those in India. China was by no means a united country. It was under the leadership of Chang-Kai-Shek that efforts were made in the direction of removing illiteracy and the success attained should be a source of great inspiration to other countries, especially India. He said that Chang Kai-Shek had called upon all the professors and students in China to devote a certain number of hours each week towards the removal of illiteracy. What China had achieved in the last few years was really very praiseworthy.

ATONING THEIR SIN.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke in Hindi first to those among the workers who had assembled there. She said that it was for the poor and illiterate that they had gathered there. The upper classes had committed an injustice by neglecting their welfare and it was for atoning for that sin that they had met there and were thinking of starting Literacy Centres.

SLAVES OF IGNORANCE.

In the course of her English speech she said that illiterates were the slaves of ignorance. Money-lenders thrived because of the ignorance of the masses. It was for liquidating that illiteracy that was prevelant in the City that Mr. Nariman had been making efforts. In the stable where the meeting was being held, was born to-day a very little spark which she hoped would one day light the clay lamps in thousands of Indian homes. She blessed the Association and its efforts and wished them every success.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta thanked Mrs. Naidu and other guests.

Need For Radical Change In Social Outlook

(Continued from page 16)

lity in bringing about a new Society," she concluded.

Sardar Sardul Singh stressed the importance of cultivating self-confidence, self-reliance and self-respect.

"GRADUATES OF SLAVERY"

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, in a vigorous speech, pointed out the contradictions in life in the modern world in almost every direction. The world became narrower and narrower as man became more and more educated. English education had contracted the range of their interests, their aptitudes and their adventures. In the college and the university the educational system had been designed to ensure a system of slavery. A Graduate of Arts was more a graduate of slavery. If one knew that he was a slave, one knew also to free oneself.

He said: "Give up your studies. Drive donkeys or for that matter stud bulls. It has cost me enormous effort to get out of slavery." The very basis of society was wrong. It created evils and then sought to provide remedies. He asked the students to study the basic structure. He believed that Western civilisation might be grafted on Eastern civilisation; it must supplement, not supplant.

The students were called upon to correlate and conciliate the contradictions which bristled the present civilisation as a whole.

SOLUTION IN SOCIALISM

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Foreign Editor of the Congress News Bulletin, giving his own experiences, stated that he tried to unlearn whatever he had learnt in the University. Many text books stated that the Indian peasant's poverty was largely due to the money spent in conventional matters. But the havoc wrought by the land revenue system was not depicted properly. Still studies in the colleges might be desirable if only for enabling the student to arrive at the first principles. Student had to know that culture was being suppressed; freedom of expression or thought was curtailed; and there was no possibility of evolving a progressive culture.

Secondly, the enormous amount of poverty and unemployment in the country had to be taken into account. They had to find out some remedies for this. He believed that in Socialism lay the solution.

Thirdly, there was the menace of a world war. What would be the attitude in such a contingency He asked them to ponder well over the question.

Mr. Joachim Alva proposed a vote of thanks after which the meeting terminated.

C. P. M. L. C. DEMANDS RELIEF FOR JOBLESS

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

Among the ten resolutions given notice of by M.L.C.'s and which were ballotted for to-day and will appear on the agenda of the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, the 29th instant, are the following:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that instruction be issued to the Registration Officers or other concerned authorities to increase the number of polling stations so that ordinarily no voter need travel more than two miles to record his vote during the ensuing elections to the Provincial Legislatures."

"This Council recommends to the Government that at least 10 lakhs of rupees be set apart immediately from the revenues of the Province for the purposes of giving relief to the unemployed in the city and the Presidency."—United Press.

Why Not Manufacture Vegetable Products In India?

(Continued from Page 3.)

dertaken by anybody and everybody.

ADEQUATE FINANCE NECESSARY

It is necessary that the Industrialist in India should start the factory after ascertaining the following points:—Whether they would be in a position to have adequate finance up to 8 lakhs of rupees minimum skilled labour and a proper expert with ample knowledge of manufacturing such products on commercial and economic scale and produce irreproachable quality.

Besides this, one must be able to find out the proper space where large quantities of oils are available at cheap price and also thorough and well-equipped organisation of sales. The standardisation of quality plays an important part.

We are able to conduct important industry like textile mills, sugar mills, etc., and in similar manner this industry can be well organised and started. The co-operation of the best type of people could be obtained on thorough investigation not only in India but also abroad.

It is very strange that during the last few years somewhere in 1930-32 several factories have been started in Japan and huge factories are turning out 150 tons per day and they are now in a position to produce highest grade, quality, hydrogenation, fish oil, and they are exporting very large quantity of such fish oil which are also sold in India similar to vegetable product. The Government of India has recently put extraordinary tariff duty on such but on limited scale so that it may not be adulterated or used as vegetable product.

WHY SHOULD WE NOT SUCCEED?

If Japan can succeed it is strange why we should not succeed in our industrial enterprise. I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the readers as well as industrialists and financiers that India ought to obtain much greater success than any part of the world in the industrial organisation simply because we have got almost all raw products available at our doors. We have got also very cheap labour which requires to be organised properly, we possess one of the largest market. We have got distinct advantage over the foreigners by way of heavy tariff duty.

The only question that very often we are lacking is, we start hurriedly without searching investigation, without organising our proper financial resources not only for the starting of our factories but we must have ample amount for the raw product, for the finished product, working the factory, for paying the salaries of the staff and management. We are also very often lacking in the organisation of sales and also in thorough standardisation of particular quality.

If we were to pay attention on these points by engaging the services of a board of management—as chemical expert, a practical work manager, a complete and up-to-date laboratory and a complete and up-to-date library getting all types of books in connection with the subject also latest journals and literature to be regularly subscribed,—we would be successful!

PRIVATE TO HANG

Sequel To Murder Fellow Soldier

RAWALPINDI, August 23.

Private Envis of the Hampshire Regiment, Victoria Barracks, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for the murder of Pte. Sumner of the same Regiment on June 18. The judge remarked "This murder was cold-blooded and deliberate in that there was no immediate provocation."

The prosecution alleged that after a quarrel in the morning with Pte. Sumner, the accused secured a rifle from the sergeant-in-charge on the pretext of cleaning it and a few seconds later a shot was heard and Pte. Sumner was found dead, the bullet having passed through a book he was reading.

The accused pleaded that the rifle went off accidentally.—A.P.

COMPANIES LAW AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from Page 6.)

joint stock companies should make no such provision. It will thus be seen that while the legislators have taken one class of shareholder under their protecting wings, they have left the other class of shareholders altogether unprotected. Shareholders in all other joint stock companies require protection just as much as shareholders in the Reserve Bank of India constituted under the aforesaid Special Act, perhaps even more, they are exposed to more risks.

A Mere Farce

Experience has shown that the election of directors without the preparation and publication of such list or such electoral roll before such election is a mere farce. These elections by reason of there being no such list or such electoral roll without which no election can ever be contested, are usually uncontested and as such do not usually occupy more than a few minutes—sometimes even a few seconds. The result is usually declared on a show of hands of shareholders whose number, as compared with the total number of shareholders on the register which runs into several thousands, is infinitesimal. If poll is duly taken a proper demand in that behalf, the result is usually determined by the large number of proxy forms which the promoters, some of the directors and their employees not seldom secure by various devices from the unsuspecting shareholders, the debtors of the company, brokers, muccadums and other dependants and their henchmen. In the result the first directors nominated by the promoters of the company have in actual practice become practically "life directors" of the company so long as it is a going concern. The vicious system as aforesaid is wholly responsible for the other vicious system of multiple directorships which is the root cause of companies coming to grief with most disastrous results to the shareholders. The evil is hydra-headed and deep rooted and constitutes a most serious menace, not only to the investing public but to the business community at large.

Need For Further Amendment

The fact that the shareholders have no remedy at law and must continue to remain powerless to elect really independant directors to be the real guardians and protectors of their wards—the shareholders of the company because it is impossible for them to do so unless such list or such electoral roll is prepared and published before the election of directors, shows in all its nakedness the fundamental defects of Section 83 B as amended by the Bill which for the reasons as aforesaid must needs be further amended as under:—

After section 83 B of the said Act as amended by clause 31 of the Bill, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

83 C (1) The director shall cause a list showing the names, descriptions and addresses of the members of the company entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company at which the election of directors in the place of those retiring by rotation takes place and the number of shares held by them respectively to be published not less than four weeks before the date fixed for holding such meeting of the company. The list shall be divided into two parts, the first containing the names of those holding hundred or more shares and the second containing the names of those holding less than hundred shares, and such parts shall be available for purchase at a price of one rupee for each copy on application at the registered office of the company.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the directors shall with the previous sanction of the company in general meeting make rules for nominations and for the conduct of elections and in particular providing for:—

(a) the holding of elections,

(b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualification of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections.

It will be admitted on all hands that the necessity and urgency of tightening up the Law governing joint stock companies and freeing from the fundamental defects to which attention has been called in this and the previous articles by enacting Section 83 C in the terms as aforesaid for granting the shareholders the much needed protection in that behalf, can neither be avoided nor postponed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RADIO RESEARCH IN INDIA

Fully Equipped Station To Be Started In Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Proposals for five new radio stations are likely to be placed before the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly next month. Mr. Goyder, the Chief Engineer, who arrived to-day in Simla will, it is understood, start immediately a fully equipped Radio Research Station in Delhi. His main work will be to give technical advice to Government, particularly regarding the construction of new stations and undertake necessary research into transmitters, receiving sets and other instruments for radio development in India.

One of his first tasks will be to devise plans for the efficient and economic receiving set suited to Indian conditions and thereby enable private enterprise to undertake large scale manufacture in India. As Mr. Goyder has come on a short term contract and can only stay five years in India, it is expected that he will also train a body of research workers under him to the extent possible in the Delhi station. His advice on technical matters will also probably be available to private manufacturers and dealers and also to the general public who may desire to consult him.

One member of the Assembly with whom I discussed the matter said that the value of Mr. Goyder's research station can only be judged by the number of Indian Radio Engineers whom he is able to train and by the help and incentive which he will give to Indian industrialists who may desire to start radio factories in this country.

INSURE WITH
YOUR OWN SOCIETY

A Co-operative Insurance Concern is Your Own if you Insure with it. There are no outside shareholders to take away a lion's share from the profits gained from the premium you pay. All profits go back to you.

THE
BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Ask for particulars from:
Messrs. KULKARNI & CO., Chief Organisers. | CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA, Managing Director.
9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

Is your complexion right?
"Matt-Creme" will give your skin that velvety smoothness perfect as powder base.
EAU DE COLOGNE
No. 4711
No. 4711
Matt-Creme
Stay cool and fit ....
through "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne; it combats headaches, heat, fatigue.

A few quick turns of the dial, a brief chat over the line and we have invited the Smith-Browns to dinner on Friday. Again the dial turns and we have reserved tickets for the show. Another two minutes is enough for us to get through to the stores and order the necessary provisions. And so everything is fixed up—or almost. We nearly forgot to make that appointment with the hairdresser for Friday morning. That's soon done and we have finished our morning's work, so off for that game of bridge which Mrs. Robinson-Jones 'phoned up about yesterday evening.

What a difference the telephone makes!

KEEP IN TOUCH BY TELEPHONE.

TELEPHONE RATES.	PAYABLE YEARLY.	PAYABLE QUARTERLY.	PAYABLE MONTHLY.
Business Lines	Rs. 280	Rs. 72-8	Rs. 25
Residential Lines	Rs. 180	Rs. 45-0	Rs. 16
Party Lines (Residences only)	Rs. 135	Rs. 34-0	Rs. 12

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.,
HOME STREET, BOMBAY

"INDIA RELEGATED TO BACK SEAT IN LEAGUE"

Complaint Of Delegate To Assembly Session

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"If India is to really play her part as one of the original member-States of the League, she should be treated better. The mere phrase 'Dominion Status in action' does not satisfy her: she wanted more, she wants a real and effective voice in the Council of the League," declared Mr. C. C. Biswas, Substitute Delegate to the forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations, in reply to a welcome accorded to him by Mr. M. Venkataswaran, Officer-in-Charge of the Indian Bureau of the League at its office on Friday evening.

Continuing Mr. Biswas said that so far he had been kept in the dark about his mission by the authorities concerned. He had been told he would receive his brief at the India Office, and besides a copy of the agenda and of the report of the last Delegation, he had not been supplied with any further documents. He did not know which Committee he would be put on to, and he had no opportunity, therefore, to consult Indian opinion about the matters which he might have to discuss.

Mr. Biswas added that he believed the Indian Delegation might probably make itself a little more effective, if they were treated with a little greater consideration. What he knew about the League at present was nothing more and nothing less than what a casual reader of the newspapers did.

TWO FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

International security and international co-operation, continued Mr. Biswas, were the two fundamental principles for which the League stood. Probably these were considered to be matters of high international policy on which India was not expected to have any say. But politics apart, there were many matters dealt with by the League in which India was vitally interested, and there was no reason why the Indian delegation should not be placed in a position to ascertain real Indian opinion in these matters in India itself.

Mr. Biswas felt that it was not enough for the Indian Delegation to be instructed solely by the India Office. It would be his business to voice this complaint in London and in Geneva. If India could derive a good deal from the League, the League also had a great deal to derive from India. It was surprising that though the League had a branch office in India, its services and good offices were not more fully and fruitfully utilised in educating public opinion and in educating the Indian delegations proceeding every year to Geneva.

LIAISON BETWEEN INDIA AND LEAGUE.

Mr. Biswas said that there was a great deal of scope for the extension of the activities of the branch office, so as to make it more effective as a liaison between the League of Nations on the one hand and India on the other. India at present spoke only to the Secretary of State for India, but that was not always the voice either of the Government or of the people of India.

Even in the political sphere, added Mr. Biswas, India had a large contribution to make. India was a country which was essentially pacifist; she did not believe in wars and in armaments. If there was a country whose genius was wedded to the principles for which the League stood, it was India, and still India was relegated to a back seat in the League, as if the only contribution she had to make was the fourteen lakhs a year.

It would be his duty, emphasised Mr. Biswas, to bring these complaints before the League authorities, if he had a chance, as to which he confessed he was not certain.

Amongst those present on the occasion were Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, Sir Govind Rao Pradhan, Mr. S. S. Patker, Ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, Mrs. K. M. Munshi, and many other prominent citizens.

THE BOMBAY PROVIDENT & C. A. Co., Ltd., BOMBAY, 2.

The Safest And Cheapest Office for Life Insurance for the Middle & Poor classes.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Monthly Premium: Rs. 2, 1 & Annas Eight.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

KESAVARDHINI GROWS HAIR

From most dealers or direct from:

Makers:—SOUTH INDIA CHEMICALS, Mylapore, Madras.

Agents: JAYANTI, GENERAL STORES, Opp: B. B & C. I., Dadar Railway Station, Dadar, BOMBAY.

S. I. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD., Rasta's Peth, Poona City.

B. S. DIXITAR & CO., Sitabuldi, NAGPUR.

D. J. PARIKH & CO., Juma Masjid, SECUNDERABAD.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

"Sova" PASTILLES

With a Flavour that wins your Favours!

The wet and cold months are the season of Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia and Bronchitis. Keep germs out of air passages and lungs. Prevent the formation of excessive and phlegm. Soothe, heal and strengthen delicate tissues and glands, especially, if you are a singer or public speaker. Let Lova Pastilles help. They disinfect throat and lungs, innocent of narcotics, they can be sucked all times, even by children. Buy a tin to-day.

Price ANNAS 14.

Sole Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., 26, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Indian News From Here And There

Baroda Letter

SOCIAL EVILS MUST GO

Important Resolutions Before Legislature

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 21.

Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai, a member of the State Representative Assembly from Navsari District, has tabled an important piece of social legislation with a view to put a wholesome check on the evil practice of exacting dowry or other considerations from bride's father, in certain communities. He has sought permission to introduce this legislation at the forthcoming session to be held on September 3. He also proposes an amendment in the Criminal Procedure Code to empower trying Magistrates to grant bails in case of persons sentenced to imprisonment, which is at present existing in case of fine only, in order to remove the anomaly of persons staying in jail who might be acquitted afterwards in a higher court. He further proposes an amendment in the Hindu Divorce Act to remove the anomaly of the existing law allowing persons to take possession of their wives, because while the former legislation aims at granting equal rights to women the latter considers them as chattels of husbands.

It is understood a committee has been appointed with Mantrasachiv Mr. K. V. Uplap and Legal Remembrancer Mr. Dhurandhar as members to discuss the rights of Thakors under state jurisdiction.

The election of Vice-Presidentship of Baroda District Local Boards comes off on August 31.

CRICKET MATCH.

In a recent cricket match between the Baroda College and the Bank of Baroda the latter won the match by 20 runs.

The annual meeting of the Baroda Economic Association will be held in the first fortnight of September.

The Naibsuba of Okhamandal has issued a notification prohibiting imports as well as the selling of vegetable ghee in the district.

DEBT CONCILIATION ACT.

Sequel to passing of the Debt Conciliation Act, the rules for forming Debt Conciliation Associations, have been published in the latest issue of the State Gazette. The Naibsuba of the division will be the president. The lender as well as the debtor can approach the Committee for settling debts.

FALL IN TRUNK CALL REVENUE

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

It is understood that there is a drop of three lakhs in revenue from the telephone trunk calls during 1935-36 as compared with the previous year. This is explained as due to the concessions and new rates introduced last year. The total revenue from trunk calls during 1935-36 was 44 lakhs as against 47 lakhs in 1934-35.

Bharati Bima And Flood Sufferers

(From A Correspondent).

BENARES, (By Mail.)

The members of the staff of the Bharati Bima Ltd. including peons have decided to forego 1 p.c. of their salary for the month of August and September 1936, for the flood-stricken of the country, by recent floods. The amount collected will be put at the disposal of the daily "AJ" Benares and will be spent in the best way he thinks advisable. The Bharati Bima Company has also allotted Rs. 20 from its charity fund for the flood-relief and this amount has also been given to the editor referred to.

T. L. B. President Jailed For Forgery

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, By Mail.

Judgment was delivered last week in the sensational case in which the District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, convicted Rudragowda Patil, President of the Kalghatgi Taluka Local Board, for the offences of breach of trust and forgery and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 500 or in default to further R. I. for three months.

"Provide Labour To Starving Bhils

Appeal To Govt. To Declare Famine Conditions In Dohad & Jhalod

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 23.

Mr. Laxmidas Shreekant, vice-president of the Bhil Seva Mandal had a long and important interview with the Commissioner of Northern Division regarding the famine situation in the Bhil tract of Dohad and Jhalod.

Mr. Shrikant presented the following memorandum to the Commissioner and discussed immediate problems such as starting relief works, supply of drinking water and fodder.

The Commissioner gave a patient hearing and promised to do the needful. The suggestion of the Mandal, to give in cash the 25 per cent. remmission given and credited this year to the peasants, has been accepted by the authorities, and the workers of the Bhil Seva Mandal will carry on propaganda for this and arrange cheap grain shops at Limdi, Mirakhadi, Jessawala, Garbada and Navagam.

TERRIBLE FAMINE

"For the present", the memorandum runs the shortage of rain this year so far and the shortage of the average during the last three years, as compared with three previous famine years will conclusively prove that the famine facing this tract will be much more terrible than the 'famine' of 1899-1900 known as Chhapania. The dampness has not gone two and half feet deep in the soil. There are cracks of three feet deep in black soil. The result is that the Kharif Crops have completely withered. The grass in forest area, which has not grown more than a foot is withering. There is a rainfall of five inches within a week.

GOVT. MUST ACT

After referring to the wanderings of starving Bhils in search of labour, dacoits and raids at various places by the starving people and laying great stress on the scarcity of drinking water and fodder, suggestions are made to the Government to boldly declare their policy for giving relief by announcing scarcity and famine conditions and follow it up, by starting test works to provide labour. The Government should abrogate the mohwra act for a year, as mohwra flowers are used as food. Grass that is still to be auctioned and the quantity that is auctioned should not be allowed to go out of the talukas but must be preserved for future contingency. The Governement should sanction special water supply grants to local boards for digging and deepening wells and repairing tanks at this critical juncture.

If the Government hesitates in announcing its policy, the situation is going to be very serious. Bhils are in search of labour, food and fodder. It is the duty of the Government to provide labour to the starving peasantry. Let the cry of the dumb starving Bhils go not in vain."

BAD MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION

Allahabad Municipal Board's "Sensational" Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

After three hours heated debate the Allahabad Municipal Board passed a sensational resolution tonight requesting the Director of Public Health to transfer Dr. B. M. Roy Medical Officer, Health Dept. to some other place because during his tenure of office the sanitation of Allahabad had suffered and was going down from bad to worse. He had shown lack of supervision and control over the staff and he was rude to public and members of the Board.

Twenty-seven voted for and 5 against the resolution.

An amendment of Mr. T. N. Sapru (son of Sir Tej) to appoint a committee of enquiry into the charges against the medical officer was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Chairman read the explanation of the Medical Officer (health) before the board. The officer contended he had done his best to improve the sanitation of the town so far as it lay in his power. He referred to the limitations under which he was working. The Board did not accept his explanation. Members quoted instances of bad medical administration and rude behaviour.

Dr. S. N. Basu, Mr. Seth, Mrs. Banerji, and Mr. T. N. Sapru in vain pleaded for less stringent steps for the present. Congress councillors supported the resoluviour.

In the history of the Allahabad Municipal Board or perhaps the whole of U. P. this is the first occasion when such a step is taken against a responsible Government officer by a Municipal Board.

Over 4 Lakh Voters In 'Nagar South

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail.)

The Ahmednagar district electoral rolls for the ensuing Bombay Legislative Assembly elections are complete. In the Southern Division there are about 401,300 voters of whom 5,000 are Harijans. The Northern Division has about 54,000 voters. One seat is reserved for the Muslims. The Muslim voters number about 4,500 and the Christian voters about 2,800. One Christian candidate is to represent both Poona and Ahmednagar districts.

The Ahmednagar District is faced with a famine.

On Sunday last, the Finance Member, Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, along with other officials, visited ten villages in the Ahmednagar district to acquaint himself with the state of affairs in the district. He was convinced of the great scarcity of fodder prevailing in the district owing to drought.

BOY'S KIDNAPPING MYSTERY?

Snake-Charmers Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

Several snake-charmers are reported to have been arrested in Bihnor District on a charge of kidnapping a village boy by the novel method of injecting snake-venom.

It is understood the boy while sleeping at night felt a prickly sensation in his left eye. He woke up and cried in agony. The relations of the boy examined the wound and suspected it to be snake bite. After a few hours the boy "died." His death was recorded in village "Panchayat nama" and the body buried under the river bed. Surprise was caused when three months later the boy was seen by a relation. The boy had wild looks and possessed the power of charming snakes. He was in company of snake-charmers but before information reached his father snake-charmers disappeared from the village. They were however pursued and the police were informed. A long search led to the discovery of the charmers and the boy who recognised his father. The snake-charmers refused to give up the boy saying that they brought him back to life. The police were informed and they arrested the snake charmers.

Mysterious drugs it is alleged were recovered.

• (Continued from Col 7)

possible to the parties thereby censure to vindicate and rehabilitate themselves. For even if the censured Fellows were to appeal to their electorates, and were on, such appeal, re-elected as a direct answer to such an attempt against them that would not alter or rescind the resolution passed by the Senate. Besides, the sponsors of such an attempted censure would, on their side, offer no forfeit in case an appeal to the electorate of the censured Fellow resulted in their being returned. Again, the representatives of the Registered Graduates are not the only members of the Senate; and a verdict one constituency, even if it could be called a correct constitutional means of solving such a problem in University administration, would not help to avoid this tangle. While, therefore, holding the Vice-Chancelor's ruling to afford a fit and proper way out of the difficulty, have thought it necessary to lay out all these facts and considerations before the public and my constituency, in the belief, that, in the time in which we are living, such explanations from the representatives of popular constituencies in a public body are both necessary in the circumstances, and helpful to foster a proper constitutional outlook on such matter.

Students' Demonstration Not Unconstitutional

(Continued from Page 16)

though one of such representatives, for whom the permission to be present in the Senate Hall had been asked, was an ex-Fellow of the University. Without suggesting that this refusal was directly the cause of the exasperation that culminated in the demonstrators trooping into the Hall, it may yet be said that not one of the acts which ended in the disturbance, nor took shape in its aftermath, could correctly be called "Unconstitutional". Much less could the action of those who have been alleged to have supported these steps be rightly regarded as such.

There is a further consideration. The University is incorporated by Section 4 of the Act to do, inter alia, "all acts . . . which tend to the promotion of study and research,' and, by Section 18(2)(j). The Senate is empowered to "consider and decide appeals where such appeals is provided for in the Statutes." Fair and proper conduct of the examinations held by the University may, not unfitly, be regarded as one of those acts which "tend to the promotion of study." The last Matriculation Examination has been complained against as not having been, in all respects, a reasonable test to be imposed upon the candidates at this stage in their scholastic career. The Senate, however, has passed no Statutes to lay down the correct procedure for any aggrieved parties to make an appeal to the "supreme governing body" in the University, as the Senate is specifically described in the Act to be. If, now, the University is incorporated, among other things, to promote study; and if one of the directions in which study is to be promoted is found to have been, on a given occasion, unusual, how can the sufferers, or those who speak on their behalf, be held to blame, simply because they ask for relief. And if the Senate has laid down no specific procedure to regulate the presentation of appeals in such cases, how can those who think of some means of inviting the Senate's attention to such a grievance, by means which are not forbidden by the law of the land, or even by that of the University, be deemed to have acted in an "unconstitutional" manner?

STUDENTS' RIGHT.

Judged even on a broader basis, my share in this whole episode gives me no occasion to feel ashamed, or that I have acted improperly in the least degree. I earnestly believe that students have rights, which no authority in the University can disdain. Personally, I consider that, in showing sympathy with the demonstration, or in exhorting students to remain firm in the position they had taken up, I have done no more than teach the students, the "alumni" of the University, to be men, to know their rights, and to fight for them. They must realise that examinations are not acts of God, but the decrees of mortals, prone to err; and that, against such decrees, if they are thought to be unwarrantable, they have every right to protest and appeal. There is ample authority and precedent in the University to reconsider such examination results, and grant relief against any undue hardship caused thereby.

Finally, against a resolution of the Senate of the type attempted, there would have been no remedy

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Unprecedented

PROGRESS!

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL has progressed splendidly during the year ending 31st December, 1935!

The annual Statement of Accounts shows that a record number of proposals, was received, the sum assured mounting high and the income from premiums showing substantial increase.

	PROPOSED	PAID FOR
1933	Rs. 1,62,53,000	Rs. 1,29,17,000
1934	Rs. 1,86,12,000	Rs. 1,56,07,000
1935	Rs. 2,35,40,000	Rs. 1,86,14,000

Total business in force

EXCEEDS 5½ CRORES

Assets increase 31%

The extent of our assets is proof of efficient management and the financial stability of the BOMBAY MUTUAL. Why not take out a policy to-day?

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD. (ESTD. 1871).

BOMBAY MUTUAL BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, — — — BOMBAY.

RHEUMATISM BACKACHE

Each one of these three complaints, with its excruciating pain, can only be relieved by removing the excess uric acid from the system, and Eade's Pills, have definitely been proved of the greatest value in quickly and safely removing excess uric acid. You will be surprised at the benefit you derive by this medicine with application of Anodyne ointment.

Obtainable from all leading chemists

Well Known physicians recommend these Pills.

Made only by George Eade Ltd London, England

EADE'S PILLS GOUT

For Physicians' Free Sample write to:— V. M. JANI, Sole Agent for India, Burma, Ceylon Post Box No. 2168, BOMBAY.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

New Magic with Invisible Light

How a Fluorescent Powder Is Used to Develop Powerful Rays Having All the Colors of a Rainbow.

The Fluorescent Lamp, a New Source of Illumination Which Uses Invisible Rays to Produce a Brilliant Light in All Colors of the Rainbow.

"SECOND-HAND" colored light, even better than the original article, is the latest marvel which modern scientists are attempting to harness for everyday use.

A new kind of lamp changes invisible ultra-violet radiations into visible light of all the rainbow colors and from 50 to 120 times more plentiful than by present-day methods. The phenomenon of fluorescence, by which invisible radiations of short wave-length are transformed into visible light, is the secret of this new invention.

"A small globule of metallic mercury is vaporized by electricity until it fills a long, slender tube with a dull glow which is rich in ultra-violet radiations. Profuse ultra-violet radiations from this arc strike the inside surface of the tube where a coating of chemical powder transforms them into visible colored light, in a sense producing second-hand light.

"In reality, nature is merely stretching short radiations until they are long enough to be seen," explains Doctor Roy D. Hall, a research engineer who has just successfully concluded a series of experiments in this field of research.

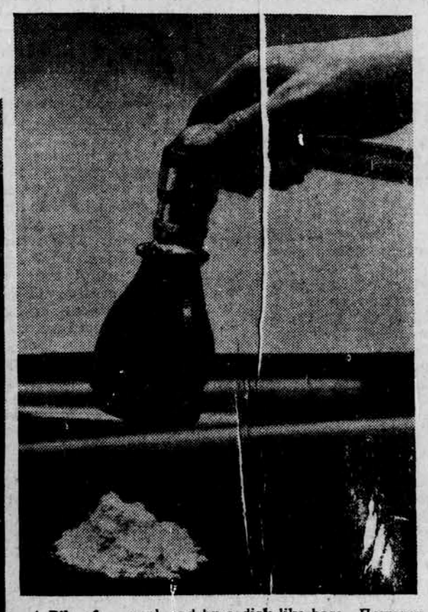
"Ultra-violet radiations are of such short wave-length that the human eye cannot see them. Hence, they lie outside the spectrum of visible light. But when these invisible ultra-violet rays fall on various minerals and chemicals, they are transformed, or 'stretched,' into visible light. Its color is governed by the characteristics of the chemical substance.

"Knowing how certain chemicals and minerals react to ultra-violet radiations, we can select the one to produce a desired color and use it as the powdered coating on the inside of the glass tube.

"This transformation is the reason for the greater efficiency of these lamps as sources of colored light. Tungsten filament lamps produce light containing all colors of the spectrum, but to get any one color, all the remaining colors must be removed by filtering, which means wasting them. In a blue bulb, for example, only the blue rays of the tungsten light are seen by the eye. The rest are filtered by the blue glass which will transmit only the blue rays.

"These new lamps, therefore, produce colored light at many times the efficiency of tungsten lamps. When consuming 15 watts of electricity they give more colored light than a 60 watt colored tungsten lamp of similar size."

Research into this new method of light production to date has been confined to the long, slender tube which is sealed at each end by a disk-like base. However, engineers envision widespread use of this type of colored light for decorative purposes when it finally emerges from the laboratory. They say that it will probably be bent into various shapes to form luminous designs for interior decorations. This type of lamp will probably enjoy widest use placed end to end to form a continuous line of light. Producing light entirely by fluorescence, it is not to be confused with the various type of filamentless lamps used in advertising signs.



A Pile of Fluorescent Powder Used to Provide a Coating for the New Lamp, Transforms Invisible Ultra-Violet Rays Into Visible Radiations.

Why the Potato Is Really a Tomato

THE Irish potato is not Irish nor, for that matter, is it a potato. When traced to its root, the potato is really a tomato and a product of the Western Hemisphere long before Columbus discovered America.

The first white man who ever saw a potato was Pedro de Cieza de Leon. In 1538 he found Colombian native Indians of the Cauca Valley of Colombia living well on it. He described it afterward as a "kind of ground nut, which, when boiled, becomes as soft as a cooked chestnut, but which has no thicker skin than a truffle."

"One of the greatest gifts of the Indian to the world is the 'Irish potato', which is neither Irish nor a potato, but is really a member of the nightshade family and hence related to the tomato," says Gregory Mason in Natural History, the journal of the American Museum of Natural History.

"Incidentally, the fact that many members of this family are poisonous (for example, the famous 'deadly nightshade') is one reason why the tomato was widely shunned except in South America, its home. White people refused it as a 'poison apple' right up to the days of our grandmothers.

"The white potato never grew in American north of Colombia until Irishmen brought it to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719.

"About 1580 Spanish ships took the potato to Europe, where via Vienna, with the careful nursing of Charles L'Ecluse, it reached Germany. There it is still known under the misnomer of 'truffle' (kartoffel). It made no great stir in Ireland until 1663, but once in the Emerald Isle it was taken up with great enthusiasm, for not only was it recognized as a good substitute for the staple oatmeal (potatoes dipped in salted milk became the daily diet of the Irish peasantry), but it also made a good whiskey."

Eat Your Dishes for Dessert

This Young Lady Has Just Finished Her Luncheon Dessert and Is Eating the Candy Plate on Which It Was Served.

NOBODY likes to wash dishes. Nobody will have to do this dreaded kitchen task when all housewives use the new kind of dishes which can be eaten.

People have always talked about dishes they like to eat, meaning, of course, the food served in them. Today, however, one can literally eat the dishes in which his food is served.

Such dishes are made of edible ingredients that are suitable for what is to be served on them. When your plate, for example, is cleaned, you eat it, and so on through each course to the dessert which can be served on a candy plate, which also is eaten.

The conclusion of the meal finds all the dishes not washed, but eaten.

In addition to dishes the "cutlery" also can be made of edible materials.

The edible dishes are also a great convenience for use on picnics, motor car trips and other outings. No dishes have to be washed and repacked after the meal is over.

The edible dishes are formed in molds of various sizes and shapes. These include plates of two or three sizes, cups and saucers, vegetable dishes, meat and fish platters, salad and dessert plates and "glasses" for use in serving various beverages.

Some of the dishes are molded in plain patterns. Others are covered with designs, including the names of the users or their initials, all of which adds a distinctive note to the repast.

How Your Suits Now Can Be Pressed Without Having to Take Them Off

IF your tailor ever should offer to make you a wager that he can press the suit of clothes you are wearing without your having to take it off, do not accept his bet, as you will be sure to lose if you do. The reason the proprietor of a clothes-pressing establishment can make such a wager and win is due to the invention of an odd electrical device.

The device by which a suit of clothes can be pressed while being worn consists of two broad pieces of thin metal shaped somewhat like the blade of a butcher's cleaver. The pair of blades, so-called, are joined by an elongated handle to the back of which is attached a spring device operated by the tailor's thumb.

This new type of clothes-presser is electrically operated, the insulated wire extending from the end of the handle to the most convenient outlet.

The accompanying illustration plainly shows the method of operation. After the presser has become electrically heated to the proper degree the blades are opened and then closed on that part of the cloth in which the crease is to appear. For example, in pressing a pair of trousers the tailor grasps the leg in front at the point of creasing while the customer holds the leg of the trousers at the upper end of the crease. The cloth is drawn taut and presser is passed up and down several times until the desired crease is effected. The entire operation of pressing a complete suit requires only a few minutes.

Demonstrating the Method of Using the Electric Clothes-Presser Which Obviates the Necessity of Removing the Suit While Being Creased.

The New Game of Polo Golf

A NEW game called "polo golf" is the result of the invention of an odd club which makes possible a pastime that is a combination of golf and polo.

In this new game the features of golf predominate. No ponies are used, as in polo, and the score is kept the same way as golf.

The Flat End of the Club Is Used for Driving and Putting and the Biased End as a Mashie.

Only one club is used, which is designed for driving, putting and as a mashie. One end of the club is flat and is used for driving and putting. The other end is biased to serve as a mashie.

The accompanying illustration shows a close-up view of the new club which is very much like a sledge-hammer in shape.

Radio-Equipped Ambulance

A NEW use for radio communication facilities is now found by equipping ambulances with short-wave transmitting and receiving apparatus, thus enabling doctors to keep in immediate touch with police and hospital officials.

During a police chase or in an emergency in which the ambulance is used, if the driver of the radio car desires to get in touch with police headquarters or the hospital he will merely lift a telephone from a hook on the instrument panel, and a 15-watt transmitter mounted in the car will go on the air, putting him in immediate touch with headquarters. Valuable time can be saved in relaying word ahead to the hospital regarding the condition of a patient, whether or not to have the operating room in readiness for quick use on arrival, or the summoning of special doctors, all of which now must wait the arrival of the ambulance at the hospital.

The police departments of more than 200 cities are now equipped with one-way, medium-high-frequency police radio. The system described above enables radio policemen to talk to headquarters while cruising their districts, in addition to receiving orders from the "desk." With one-way equipment, police in prowl cars cannot "talk back" to their station houses from their cars. They must drive to the nearest signal box or telephone station to get in touch with headquarters.

The Place Hypnotism Holds in Science

HOW do scientists—those of the most cautious, dependable, conservative kind — regard hypnotism? Is it scientific or is it a fake? Is it pseudo-scientific, like astrology and numerology and palmistry?

Stage hypnotism is largely to blame for obscuring the fact that hypnotism is as solidly scientific as chemistry or physics or mathematics. Even the staged stunts of the showman are usually cases of genuine hypnotism, since it is easier to put on a genuine hypnotic show than it would be to fake one. Psychologists in universities, while investigating the mechanisms of the human mind, often employ hypnotism to bring to the surface its hidden workings, while physicians have legitimately used it many times in making cures of certain kinds of cases—such as drug addiction or alcoholism.

"Hypnotism is not a mysterious force flashed over hundreds of miles by the power of some dark hypnotic eye," according to Professor G. H. Estabrooks of the Department of Psychology at Colgate University, in the Scientific American. "A hypnotized person is much like one who walks in his sleep. If you can find such a person and start a conversation without waking him, you are in touch with the subconscious mind of one who is already hypnotized. The unconscious mind is in control of the body. In the hypnotic trance, however, this unconscious mind is also in touch with an operator. This accounts for the curious results obtained, for the unconscious mind is very open to suggestion and has a remarkable power over the entire body. It can produce visions, anesthetize an arm, paralyze a leg, eliminate fatigue or regulate the heart beat.

"The great use of hypnotism lies in the field of research, for with its aid we can reproduce most of the symptoms of insanity and study them in the laboratory. The need here is much the same as in medicine, but bear in mind that hypnotism, like many other things, is safe only in the hands of the expert."

Kitchen "Jewelry"

SMART kitchen "jewelry" consists of new utensils made of chrome, black composition and polished aluminum. There are scraper spoons that clean the sides of pans, forks, mashers, can-openers with vacuum cap-lifters, batter-whips, strainers of all sizes, plate-scrapers, spatulas, parers, corers and pancake turners.

Each utensil is brilliantly chromed, with a contrasting black composition handle, tipped with polished aluminum molded right into the handle, itself. The heavy chrome-plating prevents rusting and makes the utensil easy to clean and keep clean. The handles cannot overheat, break, chip or scar in ordinary use. There is no paint to come off. Water cannot swell or crack them and a neat circle on the handle fits the forefinger to insure a firm grip in the hand.

The Fad for Initials on Clothes

AT the Longchamps races in Paris the other day was seen the first evidence of a new fad which, if it becomes widely popular, will make the alphabet quite an animated affair. Letters will be seen moving through the thronged streets and, in fact, everywhere crowds congregate.

This new fad consists of wearing a costume in the cloth of which are woven the letters which form the initials of the wearer, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This suit is made of a gray woolen cloth with the wearer's initials, A. M., woven in large red letters.

A Frock of Gray Woolen Cloth Bearing the Wearer's Initials, A. M., in Large Red Letters.

Mailed-Fist Methods Will Not Bring Peace

Giri Narrates Condition Of Labour In French India: Advice To Employers

MADRAS, August 21.

In an exclusive interview to the "United Press" about the labour situation in Pondicherry Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., who headed a delegation yesterday to the Governor, French India, stated as follows:—

"I am bound to acknowledge the courtesy of the Governor in inviting me and the delegation and for giving two full hours to explain the workers' point of view. The Governor in his turn explained his view of matters relating to the situation in Pondicherry.

"As regards the introduction of labour legislation, I feel thanks to the sympathetic Socialist Government in France, unlike the ineffectual labour Government we had in England—a genuine attempt is being made to improve the working conditions in France and I think an attempt is being made to extend the spirit of the same to French India. Where conditions of labour are still primitive, at least so far as labour legislation is concerned.

THE FRENCH CODE.

I am in a position to feel after the conference with the Government that the Colonial Minister of France has given instructions to the local Government here to report to him the possibility of applying French Labour Code to French India with respect to matters like weekly rest, working hours, workmen's compensation, maternity benefit, retirement benefits, trade union recognition and settlement of trade disputes and that the Governor has sent in a draft recommendation for the consideration of the Cabinet in France and, therefore, it can only be said that the proposed additional legislation is the formative stage. I do hope that substantial modifications fully implementing and supplying all the ratified I.L.O. Conventions and the French Labour Code, will be made by the Colonial Minister. If this is done, so far as the legislative part of the first stage of development may be said to have begun in French India in the proper direction.

HOW TO TACKLE QUESTION.

I further feel that the only way to tackle these matters is by the immediate application of the above without any delay; otherwise it will have the same effect as the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in India which have not been appreciably implemented at all, though the Commission had come and gone years ago.

The delegation further stressed strongly that unless the present situation after the recent unfortunate happenings is fully cleared, there will be no industrial peace in Pondicherry. Firstly, all the mills must be opened and workers without exception should be saved from continued unemployment and consequent misery from starvation. The French Government must take all measures and use all resources at their disposal to get this done. It is indeed unfortunate that no definite assurance has come to this effect from the authorities, although the Governor expressed his anxiety to do his best in the matter.

LAST STRAW.

"Further, I apprehend that there is going to be an attempt at victimization after reopening the mills. This may prove to be the last straw on the camel's back and deteriorate the situation further. My advice to the French Government and employers is that if this is attempted, the consequences may become serious with thousands of workers left unemployed without unemployment benefits.

"The delegation impressed on the Governor that if the Government allowed a representative Trade Union to function before these troubles occurred, the recent happenings in my view, might have been reasonably avoided. The Governor felt that, while the delegation will be given every facility for holding meetings, he would await instructions from the Colonial Minister about the future course of action.

"Before the recent happenings, certain terms were offered to the workers, but delayed their enforcement which exasperated the workers. This must be implemented immediately.

WANTED PUBLIC INQUIRY

"Above all if the present situation has to be met, it can only be done by the immediate arrival of a Commission from France with representatives of the French India Trade Union movement and investigate the events relating to the recent mill tragedy and publish a report removing doubts, fears and speculations as to what had happend and fix the responsibility for the same from whichever quarter with a view to avoid such happenings hereafter. The same Commission can go into the outstanding workers grievances. The Governor stated that a Colonial Inspector has been requested to come for an investigation. I want to emphasise that this would not satisfy anybody and even from the point of view of his own administration, it would be definitely the only best course to have an impartial commission appointed by the present French Government publicly to investigate and assess all matters. I trust that the Colonial Minister will see his way to agree to this proposal to clear the *impasee*.

"The local Government must see that the victims of the shooting tragedy are fully compensated.

MAILED FIST METHODS.

"I would appeal to the thousands of workers in Pondicherry, not to be scared away, but to take advantage of the relief that is being distributed and further realise that a strong and unfettered Trade Union organisation alone would stand by them in improving their working conditions and avoiding any further troubles. On

(Continued in Col. 7)

Valuation 1935

SURPLUS IN THE QUINQUENNIUM **Rs. 26,24,202**

BONUS DECLARED ON Current Rates of Premium

WHOLE LIFE

Rs. 18/

PER RS. 1,000 PER ANNUM.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE

Rs. 16/-

PER RS. 1,000 PER ANNUM.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Bombay Branch:— National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, FORT.

Head Office:— National Insurance Building, 7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

Fall In Trade Demand For Bank Finance

EFFECT OF EXODUS OF INDIAN GOLD ON MONEY MARKET

In the course of his speech at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India, held on the 17th instant at Calcutta, the Chairman of the Bank said:—

Public attention has been focussed so largely during recent months on the political news from Europe that economic and financial questions have, perforce, taken a back seat. This is natural, as prosperity cannot exist without security, and the outbreak of a major war would result in entirely new economic problems which would affect India as well as the rest of the world. Although the European situation still gives cause for uneasiness, the steadiness of British Government Securities would seem to indicate that no serious anxiety is felt in that centre as regards the near future.

RECOVERY IN STERLING AREA

Yet, the past year has been one of economic progress. Recovery has continued in the sterling area, particularly in Great Britain, South Africa, and Australia. Belgium and Czechoslovakia, in which devaluation was effected in 1934 and 1935 respectively, have also improved their position. The situation in the U.S.A. is still a matter for conjecture, but it would seem that some solid improvement has taken place. On the other hand trade in the gold bloc countries has shown little, if any, improvement.

NOT HOPE OF SETTLED POLICY

Currency and exchange policies continue to be much discussed. I do not expect that any settled policy will be adopted until political and economic conditions are more settled throughout the world. Whatever happens, however, it seems certain that currencies will continue in some way to be based on gold, as it is the only universally accepted commodity for the settling of international payments, and the rapid increase in the supplies of gold, which is now evident, will greatly assist in a return to some sort of gold standard.

CHEAP MONEY IN INDIA

In the meantime it seems likely that the exchange policies in the sterling area will aim at the continuance of cheap money. There will of course be some hardening of rates as trade improves. As a matter of fact there has already been an improvement in the demand for money in Great Britain and deposit and treasury bill rates have actually risen in Australia. In India, however, money has been cheaper than ever owing to the accumulating proceeds of gold sales which have taken the place of bank advances.

Trade in India has however improved. Exports of merchandise at Rs. 160 crores and imports at Rs. 134 crores were respectively Rs. 9 crores and Rs. 2 crores higher in the official year 1935-36 than in 1934-35.

EFFECT OF GOLD SALES

Improved trade and prices would in the normal way cause an increased demand for money and this is discernible in the figures for banks in Great Britain but, as I have stated, gold sales continue to affect the money market in India. Shipments of gold were valued at Rs. 44 crores between 1st July 1935 and 30th June 1936 against Rs. 40 crores in 1934-35. So long as they continue at a high level, there seems little prospect of an improvement in the demand for money in India, unless silver purchases increase sufficiently to take off the money market the proceeds of the gold sales from week to week.

FALL IN SILVER PRICES

The change in the silver policy of the U.S.A. in December last, when that country ceased to absorb all the silver offering on the London Market, has resulted in much lower prices for this metal and in consequence there has been an improved demand from up-country, but this has not up to the present been nearly sufficient to offset gold sales. Larger upcountry purchases, which might be expected to follow a further fall in the price of silver, would be of material benefit to banks in India.

EXPANSION OF ACTIVITY

There has been a continued expansion of industrial activity in the sterling area and in the U.S.A. and this has been partly responsible for a further decrease in the large stocks of raw materials which have been depressing markets. It has also assisted in reducing the gap between the prices of manufactured and agricultural commodities which has been such a hindrance to trade. In India, considerable funds, unable to find a profitable outlet in money lending or similar activities, have been diverted to the building of mills, factories and town properties and it is to be hoped that the continuance of cheap money will not lead to over-optimism.

POOR DEMAND FOR BANK FINANCE

As you will have already gathered from my remarks conditions during the past year have not been favourable for banks. Trade demand for bank finance has been poorer than ever and, in consequence, the Reserve Bank Rate was reduced from 3 1|2 to 3 per cent per annum on 28th November 1935 and our rate was similarly reduced on the same date. Smaller advances combined with lower rates have naturally curtailed our earnings and the lower average outstandings and discount rates on Treasury Bills have further handicapped us. We reduced the rates paid on Savings Bank balances and on Fixed Deposits to 1 1|2 per cent on 1st December 1935 and 22nd February 1936 respectively, to conform with the further fall in money rates. This has had very little effect on the volume of our deposits. The benefit of the reduction in Fixed Deposit rates only, of course, accrues to us as existing fixed deposits mature. It has had very little effect on the past year's figures and will be of much greater assistance to us in the coming year (1936-37), although the full benefit cannot accrue until the year following.

BAD DAYS FOR BANKS

We cannot, however, entirely recoup our position by reducing deposit rates, as in times of cheap money competition is such that banks have to work on smaller margins between their deposit and advance rates, and we cannot obtain such good profits on our free current account money. It is to be remembered also that banks must suffer disproportionately in periods of falling interest rates, as the fall in the interest paid on their deposits cannot, in the nature of things, be made effective until after the fall in the interest earned on their advances has taken place. The reverse however happens in periods of rising interest rates and banks then gain by larger margins than the normal between deposit and advance rates. Our present rate for deposits (1 1|2 per cent) is the lowest since the incorporation of the Imperial Bank, and it is doubtful if money has ever been so cheap in India. I cannot imagine therefore that these conditions will continue indefinitely.

Occupancy Rights Must Vest In Tillers Of Soil

Gujarat Peasant Committee Formulates Agrarian Programme

The following agrarian programme has been adopted by the Gujerat Kisan Committee meeting held on Thursday:—

(1) Abolition of the present system of Land Revenue which should be substituted by a graduated land-tax upon incomes exceeding Rs. 500 per annum.

(2) The proprietory rights of all landlords (Inamdars, Zamindars, Talukdars, Vajifdars, Sowcars, non-cultivating peasant proprietors, etc., be abolished and full occupancy rights vested in the tillers of the soil.

(3) All debts of the cultivating and landless peasantry be abolished.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

(1) 50 per cent reduction in Land Revenue.

(2) Enactment of special Tenancy Act with a view to protect the rights and interests of the tenants providing inter alia that rent shall in no case exceed land revenue by more than 50 per cent.

(3) Freedom from arrest and imprisonment for inability to pay debts revenue and rent.

(4) Immunity from attachment of minimum holdings, house, ornaments and furniture, diary farm poultry, carts, cattle, fodder goats and corn sufficient for the maintenance of the family till the next harvest in execution of civil rent and revenue decrees.

(5) Peasants' right to free grazing and fuel from the lands adjoining the village.

(6) Peasants' right to secure wood for making agricultural implements and mathabhari for sales from forest area e.g. in Panchmahals, Dangs, etc.

REDUCTION OF JUNGLE FEES.

(7) 50 per cent. reduction in jungle fees.

(8) Abolition of all Himayati and irrigation charges except those levied for direct supply of water through irrigation canals.

(9) 50 per cent. reduction in all irrigation charges.

(10) Administration of all communal grazing lands, and village pastures to be vested in village Panchayats to be elected by the inhabitants through adult suffrage.

(11) Legal recognition of peasants' Unions by Government and landlords.

(12) All trees standing on landlords' lands to belong to the occupants or permanent tenants.

ABOLISH MOWHRA ACT.

(13) Abolition of mowhra Act.

(14) Registration of moneylenders and penalization of those who charge more than 6 per cent. interest.

(15) Assessment of Annawari valuation of crops in each village to be determined, in consultation with Peasants' Unions, Panchayats or peasants' representatives.

(16) Adequate minimum wage of Rs. 20 P.M. for all agrarian labourers.

(17) State Insurance for peasants against loss due to famine and other calamities.

(18) Free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14.

(19) Provision of co-operative markets and warehouses.

MORATORIUM ON DEBTS.

(20) 5 years' moratorium for debts for all cultivating peasants and landless labourers.

(21) Supply of cheap credit facilities including Tagavi, Co-operative loans, with simple interest not to exceed 6 per cent.

(22) Legislation on the lines of the factory Act, the Workman's compensation Act for the protection of agrarian labour in order to secure fixed hours of work, Insurance, Compensation, etc.

(23) Provision of one hospital for every 50 villages, and one veterinary hospital for every 30 villages and a system of travelling dispensaries to be introduced.

(24) Provision of more canal and other irrigation projects.

(25) Provision of good drinking water for men and cattle in every village.

(25) Provision of metal roads connecting every village.

BAN ON PRAJAMANDAL.

The Committee also condemned the Baroda Government's action in prohibiting Baroda Prajamandal from conducting enquiry in the villages about land revenue, fixed 1st September to be observed in Gujerat and Kathiawar as All-India Kisan Day, asked the Bombay Government to declare famine conditions as Khariff crops had failed and open relief works, hold peasants conferences in Gujerat.

Messrs. Indulal Yajnik and Kamalashanker Pandya were elected Secretaries.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN KATHIAWAR

Site Of Ancient Dwarka Located

VADIA, (By Mail.)

Advantage was taken of the presence at Vadia of erudite scholars, versatile improvisators, and practical agriculturists attracted by the diversified sources of instruction and amusement exploited by the ruling chief of Vadia on the occasion of the Krishna-Janmashtami fair, which terminated at Vadia at sunset on August 11 by Mr. Gokuldas Raichura, Editor of "Sarada", a Gujarati review published at Baroda, who was engaged in reconstructing the main tendencies of the annals of Sawrashtra from 900 A.D. to 1200 A.D. concerning which there were no written records, beyond some archaeological survivals, numismatic finds and recalcitrant bardic tradition overlaid with supernatural trappings. By collecting, collating, and sifting fugitive data of evidential value he brought out a well-proportioned conspectus regarding the sayings and doings of Ra Craharipu alias Crahario, the first Chudasama monarch of Sawrashtra, and adduced adequate reasons for the valiant Rajput ruler's ill-treatment of his devout co-religionists hailing all the year round from the different parts of India with offerings to be made at the protohistoric shrine of Somnath at Prabhas Patan, from the evidence gathered from inscriptions incised on stone copper plates, and memorial tablets, viewed in conjunction with the newly-rehabilitated oral tradition handed down from time immemorial in the ancient families of Charan, Mir, and Mher minstrels, he looked forward with confidence to supplying the missing links in the stirring annals of the Chudasama Dynasty from Ra Craharipu to Ra Mandlik, the last Hindu King of Sawrashtra, who loomed large in the days of the old Kathiawar minstrelry.

SITE OF ANCIENT DWARAKA

In the course of a well-reasoned discourse on the origin, meaning, and significance of the Krishna-Janmashtami Fair the eminent Baroda antiquary deeply deplored the misprisions of the meaning of the ancient Govardhan-Puja inaugurated in his upcountry cradleland by Lord Krishna before he gravitated to Kathiawar and was crowned King at Dwaraka. He complimented the ruling chief of Vadia on having resuscitated the obsolescent traditions associated with the Goverdhan-Puja of prehistoric antiquity, of which the modern Krishna - Janmashtami Fair, held all over India, was a somewhat tame analogue. So bizarre were the tergiversations, which vitiated the modern observances of primitive social usage and religious ritual, that even experienced savants found it exceedingly hard to disengage the substratum of truth from the incrustations of fiction.

WRONG TRACK.

Were proofs needed, the most striking instance was being furnished at the present moment by the wrong track into which some antiquaries of note were about to betray themselves in prospecting for the buried relics of hoary antiquity concerning the seat of Government of the Yadu Dynasty, founded by Lord Krishna at Dwaraka; some seven thousand years ago. Mr. Raichura's findings regarding the site of Dwaraka went on all fours with the considered views of Mr. K. P. Jayaswal of Patna, Father H. Heras of Bombay and other eminent scholars, who located the centre of protohistoric civilisation and culture somewhere on the western seaboard of Kathiawar. He identified the site of ancient Dwaraka with the site of modern Mul-Dwaraka at some distance from the western coastline of Kathiawar, on the strength, among other things, of a well-known passage in the Mahabharata referring to Lord Krishna spending the first night on Mount Rewatachal (modern mount Girnar) "en route" for Hastinapur from his capital city, namely, Dwaraka. Were the modern city of Dwaraka in Okhamandal the place he started from, Mount Rewatachal could not by any stretch of reasoning be proved to have been the first stage in his journey to Hastinapur. Moreover being a consummate lover of the beautiful he would hardly fix the seat of his Government in the black hinder-land of Kathiawar, in preference to the fertile Nagher littoral extending along the western seaboard of Kathiawar from Chorward to Timbi.

A BOTANIST'S TESTIMONY.

The researches of Jaykrishna Indraji a celebrated botanist of Cutch, conducted in company of Mr. Raichura in the Nagher littoral, served to support the hypothesis in favour of Lord Krishna having presumably selected that fertile strip of land as the scene of his activities, inasmuch as the Cutch botanist spotted between Sutrapada and Mul-Dwarka some antique rayan trees belonging to the spacious days of Lord Krishna. Furthermore, the "Chappankoti" Yadavas who lived at Dwaraka and who owed their destruction to the fratricidal strife commencing during one of "jalakridas" near Prabhas-Patan, could be satisfactorily accounted for only if we identified ancient Greater Dwaraka with the region extending from Mul-Dwaraka to Madhavpur. Finally, Lord Krishna's clandestine marriage at Madhavpur with Princess Rukmani, who had eloped with him from Kundinpur (modern Katpar) could not conceivably have been solemnised at Madhavpur if he were taking her in a chariot from the precincts of the ancient shrine of goddess Bhavani to his suppositions capital city in Okhamandal.—A. P.

MAHASABHA LEADER EXPLAINS

Wrote About Women As Retort To Satyapal

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

"It is preposterous."

That is how Bhai Parmanand characterised the reported agitation of Congressmen against the alleged disparaging remarks he made against the morality of Congress women in the "Hindu," when interviewed by the "United Press" on his return to Lahore after the boisterous tour in the United Provinces.

"This controversy," continued Bhai Parmanand, "has no basis or reality. The mob got excited over a most crude interpretation of my simple words. I could not have dreamt of saying anything insulting or disrespectful to our womanhood."

Bhai Parmanand proceeding explained that it was by way of a retort to Doctor Satyapal who had "slandered all title-holders as such as unpatriotic". He could point out that there were many "black sheep" among both men and women who went to jail. There was no question about the general morality of Congress women. He contended that jail-going could not be the only criterion of patriotism.

"Interpreting these simple words" concluded Bhai Parmanand, "as an insult to the womanhood of India is simply preposterous. As I have not meant anything derogatory to good women, I have nothing to apologise for and as for my remark "blacksheep" I have determined neither to withdraw nor apologize to anybody."

It is understood that a deputation of Congress women of Lahore led by a prominent lady worker is seeing Bhai Parmanand to-day with a view to request him to withdraw his remarks.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 2)

the other hand, I appeal to the employers that mailed-fist methods would not be successful any longer and they should realise that improvement of working conditions and acceptance of legislation to be introduced will alone create better relations between the workers and employers. I appeal to the local French Government to secure the affections of the thousands of poor workers and their families in French India."—United Press.

Enhance the Bloom of Youth WITH COTY AIDS TO BEAUTY

COMPLEXION ROUGE of the finest quality, tone and texture, giving added brilliance to the eyes. Twelve modern shades to choose from.

LIPSTICKS made from the finest ingredients. Subtle shades to give you the soft tempting lips so necessary to romance.

FACE POWDER, perfumed with your favourite essence. COTY beautifies without clogging the pores. In a wide range of artistic shades.

THESE THREE CREATIONS HELP YOU TO LONG LASTING LOVELINESS

On sale at the leading Shops

Sole Agents for India: M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

GONORRHOEA CURED
ACUTE or CHRONIC—
Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 A.M. & 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Sunday: 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.)
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

MenMadeYoung
Vigour Increased in 24 Hours
If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours
Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, rasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

कोकामंड ब्रेड कुंतलेल्स मार्क
PURE
COCAMOND
(TRADE MARK)
HAIR OIL
This novelty combines the amazing hair stimulating properties of the oil from fresh cocoanut kernels with the cooling and brain feeding properties of the oil from unroasted almonds. Useful also for massage before bathing. Stops smarting if used after shaving. Free from all injurious ingredients.
KELVIN CHEMICAL Co.
BOMBAY 4.

ECZEMA
Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.
KAMALA WORKS.
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

SAHARA
MADE IN GERMANY SAHARA TRADE MARK GUARANTEED BLADE

DON'T BE A WRECK
HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS
ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH
If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.
Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.
Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from
P. O. Box 24, BOMBAY.

Role Of Co-operative Societies In Rural Drive Campaign

REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL SURVEY

Advent Of Land Mortgage Banks Marks A New Era

"The note of optimism sounded by me in my last report has been justified. While the urban movement continues to expand steadily on sound lines, the rural credit movement has also been growing in strength and liquidity", says the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, in his Report for the period of 15 months ending 30th June, 1935. "The policy of recovery of loans by coercion as well as by conciliation has not only liquefied the frozen loans, but the sympathy shown to borrowers in distress, has revived the popularity of co-operative societies in the rural areas. Lending rates of interest have been generally reduced, without sacrificing financial stability, and fresh finance is adequate and prompt. As a result the bulk of the societies in the Presidency proper are well on the road to recovery, and what is of still greater importance, is that there is a distinct revival of enthusiasm for co-operation in the rural areas."

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

"The institution of land mortgage banks will solve the problem of redemption of old debt, though it is hardly necessary to state that their utility is limited to deserving cases only. The scrutiny for eligibility for finance by these banks is bound to be strict; and in view of some criticism of these banks, it is as well to sound a note of warning that the object of these banks is to enable good and thrifty agriculturists to stand on their feet. These banks cannot be utilised for any spectacular move to redeem agriculturists, whose liabilities are so great that there is no reasonable expectation of redeeming them, even by providing long-term finance at favourable rates. The operations of these banks will be extended to finance of approved schemes of agricultural improvements, and thus they will also enable the agriculturists to increase the yield from land.

"The grant from the Government of India for educating co-operative workers, and for training the members of societies in the principles and practice of co-operation has come at a most opportune moment, and will materially contribute to the expansion of the movement, which has become inevitable. There is a steady and pressing demand for extension of the benefits of co-operative moment in the rural areas. The agriculturists had stood aloof during the last five years, but the facilities afforded by co-operative societies to their members during the last two or three years have re-established co-operation in the hearts of the people. Time has really come for a definite programme of expansion, but this can hardly be undertaken with the limited resources at our disposal. The reorganisation of the system of supervision in rural societies, as recommended by the special Committee (if accepted by Government) will secure expansion on sound lines and the large resources of central banks will provide finance for legitimate requirements of rural societies.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

"However, the provision of cheap credit is not likely to achieve our goal, unless it is accompanied by a comprehensive programme for increasing the productivity of agriculture, and for cheapening its cost," observes the Registrar. "The Taluka Development Associations are doing very useful work for introducing improved agricultural methods, and their number is increasing. Agricultural implement Societies also supply improved seed, implements and artificial manure on favourable terms. But the development of organisation for sale of agricultural produce has been very slow. The chief difficulty in this respect has been the lack of good workers and trained and reliable staff The Cotton Sale Societies in Gujarat and in the Karnatak demonstrate what could be done in this respect, if adequate assistance could be given by Government in the initial stages. The resources at my disposal in respect of staff and grants for this purpose are, however, too limited to provide for a comprehensive programme of expansion."

ROLE OF SOCIETIES

The need for strengthening the co-operative movement is all the greater, as besides contributing to the economic development of the country, it affords very valuable training ground for the proper exercise of the rights and duties of citizenship. Instances have been reported, wherein, through the instrumentality of societies, reconciliation of members of societies who had been hostile to each other for generations has been effected. The activities of these societies are not limited to credit requirements of their members. Curtailment of expenditure on ceremonial occasions is advocated and the introduction of improved methods of agriculture is greatly facilitated by the facility afforded for a common meeting ground. As a result, the village uplift movement has made rapid strides in centres of co-operative societies.

"Unfortunately, party politics have entered into the working of some societies. But this is limited to a few districts in the Karnatak only. However, this tendency is being rigorously checked, and a hopeful feature is that it is discountenanced by the bulk of the members. In the majority of the districts, party politics and communal considerations do not affect the working of the societies, as the agriculturists, unless influenced by others are chiefly occupied with matters affecting their economic life.

During the period under report the number of societies fell from 5,816 to 5,770, but the number of members rose from 6,02,967 to 632,439. Of the various types of societies, central banks numbered 16, agricultural societies 4,730, non-agricultural societies 906, Unions 116 and insurance societies 2. The working capital of all societies amount to Rs. 16,82,01,461 against Rs. 16,16,75,129 in the previous year and the reserve fund to Rs. 1,74,55,186 against Rs. 1,45,98,445. During the year 99 societies were registered and 139 were liquidated. Of the latter, 65 were agricultural credit societies. There is said to be a keen demand for the registration of credit societies in rural areas, where the general standard of management has improved.

The above results are largely due to the policy of rectification and consolidation followed by the Department. Overdues in societies are being scrutinised and pressure is being put for recovery of frozen loans. The unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 1,60,23,982 out of the amount of Rs. 2,29,32,815, due for repayment or 49 per cent. Steps are being taken to check the stagnation of societies. The special recovery officers were responsible for the recovery of Rs. 26,37,327 of which Rs. 12,13,654 were realised by sale of land. The special recovery officers have been of considerable assistance to the movement and have done their duties with tact and persuasion.

CONCESSION SCHEME

The Concession Scheme under which a society is allowed gradually to reduce its lending rate without any loss, provided it collects the overdue and current interest and 25 per cent of the principal outstanding from at least 80 per cent of its members has considerably helped the societies which took advantage of it. The scheme was introduced experimentally in a few districts in the previous year, but during the year 1934-35 it was extended to almost all the districts in the Presidency proper. Whilst the mutual pressure brought by the members for the repayment of these dues revived the co-operative character of the work of these societies, the recoveries themselves put fresh hope and vigour in the societies. The scheme is being continued for another year, but where the scheme has been worked for two years, a modified form is being introduced to enable the building up of the reserve fund.

VILLAGE UPLIFT.

Referring to the Rural Uplift movement, the Report observes that recently rural uplift has become a subject of very great importance. The village panchayat has been officially recognised as the village agency for rural uplift. But agricultural co-operative societies also have many opportunities of promoting village improvement which they are actually doing. Village improvement can be achieved by schemes involving much research and heavy capital expenditure which can only be undertaken by Government, and by organised bodies whose objective is generally to improve the village and to instil into the villager the desire for self-improvement.

Agricultural societies can promote rural uplift in three ways. Credit societies and some non-credit societies make contributions towards village improvement. In Bombay, in the year under report, apart from liberal contributions to earthquake funds and the Jubilee Fund. 472 societies have contributed Rs. 50,310 for education, sinking of wells and allied purposes. Agricultural non-credit societies of the type of Implement Societies, Crop Protection Societies, Sale Societies and Taluka Development Associations, all in their own way enhance the economic well-being of the villager. But the societies which are specially concerned with rural uplift, particularly the moral awakening of the villager, are the Better Living and Rural Reconstruction Societies. The number of such societies has increased from 7 to 14; of the new societies there being 4 in Satara, 1 in Ahmednagar and 2 in West Khandesh. When the villagers begin to appreciate the benefits of Better Living Societies, their number will yet increase.

CROP PROTECTION SOCIETIES

There were 17 cattle breeding societies at the close of the year, one more society having been registered in the Southern Division where this type of co-operative activity is gaining in popularity. The crop protection societies totalled 14, while the fencing societies numbered 16. A scheme for the organisation of sugarcane growers on a co-operative basis is also under contemplation and as the Government of India propose to subsidise it by means of a subvention from the sugar excise, it will not be long before it is launched.

The urban banks showed a rapid expansion, these now number 131 with a working capital of Rs. 4,83,53,376.

The housing societies rose from 91 to 102 and their working capital from Rs. 1,11,98,882 to Rs. 1,16,49,176. There are, however, certain disquieting factors which are thwarting the progress of these societies. The societies in Bombay have to face a difficult problem owing to the economic depression which has resulted in vacancies in their tenements to quite an alarming extent and consequent inability to meet their credit obligations. The large area of land acquired by these societies during the boom period had also considerably embarrassed their financial position, as the societies are experiencing great difficulties in disposing of the plots. The question of finance to Housing Societies has not yet been satisfactorily solved. As, however, Government have decided not to incur fresh commitments in this respect, all new societies are registered on the distinct understanding that they will not get any loan from Government for construction of houses. Consequently, the Housing Societies are making their own arrangements for finance either through Insurance Companies or private parties.

STORES SOCIETIES.

The position of the Stores Societies, while not quite as satisfactory as in the previous year, is not a matter for despair, as the few societies that are working are showing within their own limited sphere signs of progress. As stated in the previous reports, these societies are not capable of showing substantial progress, as it is difficult to secure member's loyalty to these institutions. Apart from this factor, local difficulties, unhealthy competition in the market and the competition of middlemen also retard their progress to a considerable extent. In spite of these difficulties, however, most of the stores have worked with profit. The Municipal Sweeper Stores at Karachi has proved very popular amongst the sweepers, and during the year under report it effected sales to the extent of Rs. 32,234.

There are 46 weavers' societies, which continue to struggle bravely. The curtailment in the purchasing power of the agriculturists, the keen competition of the mills and the general illiteracy and the backwardness of the weavers keep these societies down.

Reviewing the Registrar's report, Government comment on the general improvement in their stability of the co-operative movement during the year under report and observe that the particular attention which of late has been paid to the rectification and consolidation of the existing societies and the care taken in permitting the formation of new societies seems to have had a vitalising effect on the movement. Although the difficulties in the way of the movement continue to be numerous and serious, Government feel that the work of the Co-operative Department is along the right lines.

"The necessity for long term credit through the agency of land mortgage banks to relieve rural indebtedness was long felt," continues the Government Resolution. "Three banks were registered at Pachora, Broach and Dharwar in 1928. Upon the recommendation of the Co-operative Round Table Conference held in June 1933 at Poona, a Committee was appointed by Government to investigate the question of land mortgage banking in the Presidency. The Committee came to the conclusion that land mortgage banks were necessary to relieve rural indebtedness and had every chance of success if organised on sound lines. On the recommendation of the Committee Government sanctioned the registration of ten primary land mortgage banks in the Presidency proper with an apex bank at Bombay. The banks came into existence during the year under report. Government have, with the approval of the Legislative Council, guaranteed the principal and interest on the debentures to be floated by the Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. Also, with a view to enable the banks to meet a part of the cost on account of the employment of Land Valuation Officers, Government have agreed to give a cash subsidy of Rs. 5,000 per annum for three years to be distributed equally between the banks. Government have also undertaken to give a subsidy up to Rs. 10,000 to the Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank for the first year, Rs. 7,500 for the second year and Rs. 5,000 for the third year to meet the deficit, if any, in the cost of the management."

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., LAHORE.

REORGANIZATION SCHEME

The tremendous public response to the changes in policy and programme of the Bharat is a source of inspiration and encouragement to the new Directors and the Management of the Company.

The Chairman Shriyut Seth Ram Kishan Das Dalmia is a leading figure in the business and public life. His devotion to the welfare of industrial and commercial life of the country and his philanthropy are well-known. One of the chief factors which influenced his mind to spend this huge sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was to save "Bharat" —one of the oldest national institution of India. His presence at the head of affairs is a standing guarantee of honesty, devotion to public cause and genuine service to the Policy holders.

It is a proud privilege of 'Bharat' to have a Vice-Chairman in Mr. D. Khaitan, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law and a leading Solicitor of Calcutta. His wide range of practical and intimate knowledge of the various business concerns including Calcutta Corporation, will materially help the Company in its reorganization.

Mr. Malak Ram Sabharwal is already actively connected with a few successful concerns including the Rohtas Sugar, etc. At a great personal sacrifice he has been persuaded to act as the Company's Hony. Managing Director and to guide the management in the policy of rendering all possible service to the public in particular and the Policy holders.

L. Sham Lal, Advocate, Member Legislative Assembly has already been connected with the Company as its Director; one of the leading and influential personalities in the Public Life of the country—an able and eminent lawyer of the Lahore Bar, enjoys universal reputation.

Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain is actively interested in different commercial concerns of the country and is member, Reserve Bank of India. (Calcutta).

Further it is indeed a matter of great pleasure that the New Directorate has secured the active support and co-operation of some of the known public leaders some of whom have already signified their consent to act as Directors of the Local Boards.

Mr. P. D. Khosla, M.A., who joined the Company about a couple of months ago as its General Manager is already known to the Insurance profession as probably the best organizer Indian Insurance has produced and the recent addition of Mr. M. R. Kohli, M.A., as its Manager promises to be a great asset.

With the co-operation, sympathy and the actual association of such selfless contingent of workers the 'Bharat' has already come in the forefront and has created a very healthy atmosphere for the extension of business.

Jubbulpore Scouts For A. I. Jamboree

JUBBULPORE (By Mail.)

Arrangements under the supervision of Mr. Sohanlal Tewari, Assistant Scouts Commissioner, Jubbulpore, are being made here for sending a batch of scouts to participate in the All-India Jamboree which is going to be held at Delhi.

10,000 Pilgrims. At Shri Amarnath

SIALKOT, Aug. 21.

About ten thousand pilgrims, including 2,522 Hindu non-State subjects, 141 Sikhs, 666 Kashmiri Pandits, 648 Sadhus and 50 Mahomedans besides coolies went to Shri Amar Nath, the famous Hindu place of pilgrimage.

Mr. Wajahat Hussain, Home Minister, was with the pilgrims.—United Press.

The corrosion problem in pipe lines is being solved by many Works Engineers by keeping in stock standard lengths of spigot and socket, flanged or threaded Cast Iron Pipes for quick replacement of rolled metal and other types of piping that fail in service. Each of these three well-known types of joint has its peculiar advantages according to the liquid being handled. All are available to consumers in India.

The BENGAL IRON CO., Ltd.

4, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

Agents: ORMERODS (India), LTD., BOMBAY.

B.K. 9.

Foreign Trade Of Karachi

Decrease Of 52 Lakhs In Imports, And Increase Of 35 Lakhs Under Exports For Four Months Ended July Last

KARACHI (By Mail.)

The statistics of foreign trade of the Port of Karachi for July 1936, issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.04 crores, a decrease of Rs. 13 lakhs and that of exports to Rs. 1.02 crores, an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs as compared with figures for July 1935. The progressive totals for the four months ending July 1936 show a decrease of Rs. 52 lakhs or 11 per cent under imports and an increase of Rs. 35 lakhs or 6 per cent under exports.

Comparative figures of the principal imports and exports for July 1935 and 1936 as given below:—

IMPORTS.

In July 1936.

	Quantity	Value Rs.
Oils		3,10,127
Sugar (tons)	719	60,330
Liquors		3,57,677
Metals & Ores		8,34,164
Cotton manufactures		23,82,312
Machinery & Millwork		8,39,439
Vehicles		5,80,264
Woollen goods		6,12,537
Cotton, twist & yarn		28,599

Increase or decrease as compared with July 1935.

	Quantity	Value Rs.
Oils		—9,53,312
Sugar (tons)	—2,707	—2,24,860
Liquors		—1,77,950
Metals & Ores		—1,34,777
Cotton Manufactures		— 93,490
Machinery & Millwork		— 37,322
Vehicles		+2,22,891
Woollen goods		+ 34,762
Cotton, twist & yarn		+ 15,248

OILS AND SUGAR.

The decrease under oils occurred in receipts of kerosene oil from Russia. The decline under sugar was the result of reduced arrivals from Java, which sent only 700 tons as against 3,416 tons in July 1935. The total quantity of sugar imported during the four months ending July 1936 was 1,894 tons as against 11,534 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The decrease under metals was most noticeable in receipts of iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought, from the United Kingdom and Germany, and tin plates from the United Kingdom. The decrease under cotton manufactures occurred in receipts of grey and white piecegoods, imports of grey goods amounted to 1-1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 1 lakh as against 1-3/4 million yards valued at Rs. 3 lakhs, while those of white goods totalled 9 million yards valued at Rs. 15 lakhs as against nearly 9¼ million yards valued at Rs. 16 lakhs in July 1935. Imports of coloured goods, on the other hand, increased from 2-1/2 million yards valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in July 1935 to 3-1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 6 lakhs in July 1936. The total imports of cotton piecegoods during the four months ending July 1936 amounted to nearly 65 million yards valued at Rs. 1.09 crores, showing a decrease of 19 per cent in quantity and 15 per cent in value as compared with the imports in the corresponding period of the last year.

EXPORTS.

In July 1936.

	Quantity tons.	Value Rs.
Wheat	4,138	3,60,175
Rapeseed	875	1,22,500
Wheat flour	650	72,595
Barley	205	13,306
Wool, raw (Indian and foreign)	1,092	11,19,378
Hides, raw	80	41,513
Cotton, raw	10,963	67,50,404
Skins, raw	344	3,72,556

Increase or decrease compared with July 1935.

	Quantity tons.	Value Rs.
Wheat	+4,119	+3,58,416
Rapeseed	+ 685	+ 95,900
Wheat-flour	+ 102	+ 19,569
Barley	+ 202	+ 13,070
Wool, raw (Indian & foreign)	— 283	—1,22,912
Hides, raw	— 136	— 85,687
Cotton, raw	—3,311	— 60,322
Skins, raw	— 97	— 59,177

The increase on the export side occurred mainly in shipments of wheat and rapeseed. Of the total quantity (4,138 tons) of wheat exported during the month, 2,349 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 1,750 tons were exported "for orders" to Port Said. Exports of rapeseed increased from 190 tons to 875 tons, of which France took 250 tons, while 400 tons and 200 tons were exported "for orders" to Belgium and Egypt respectively. The decrease under raw wool occurred in shipments to the United States of America.

Groundnut Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including nIdian States) for the season 1936-37:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1934-35 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 24.1 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1936.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1936)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported British Districts 744 thousand acres, 11.3 and 4.6 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Indian States 678 thousand acres, 550.4 and 330.9 per cent respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Total 1,422 thousand acres, 84.2 and 63.8 per cent respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Increase in area almost general in British Districts due favourable prices last year but normous increase in Indian States only apparent due receipt of more complete information from Gujarat and Kathiawa rStates. Germination of crop satisfactory in absence of heavy rain after sowing, but subsequent growth stunted due prolonged break. Crop reported withering in parts Khandesh, East Deccan and East Karnatak due deficient moisture and immediate rain badly required to save situation.

Bombay Cotton Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Early Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only), including Indian States, for the season 1936-37:—

On an average of the five years ending 1934-35 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 5.3 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the early varieties of cotton sown in Deccan between June-July 1936.

(Estimates up to 1st August 1936)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported 1.297 thousand acres British Districts and five thousand acres Indian States. Total 1,302 thousand acres; 13.0 nad 9.4 per cent, respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average same date. Decrease in area almost general due inadequate sowing rain. Sowing delayed, germination of crop irregular and progress unsatisfactory due absence or deficiency of rain. More rain immediately needed. Irrigated cotton affected by green caterpillar, wilt and aphis in places canals but no serious damage reported. According trade classification Khandesh variety has 1,225 thousand acres, Barsi and Nagar 62 thousand acres, Kumpta and Dharwar 14 thousand acres and Westerns about one thousand acres.

Raw Cotton Situation

Bombay, Aug 20

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

During the week we have had a succession of dull markets. Reports of further deterioration in the Western portion of the Cotton Belt have received little attention, in spite of reports that it is likely the next Bureau Report will be about half a million bales less than that of 8th August. Traders have been more concerned with the disturbed conditions in Europe and the fear of hedge selling when the crop begins to move in volume. Actual trade has been small and bull speculation appears to be dormant. Statistics for the time being are ignored. The carryover of American cotton is down to about 7 million bales, a decrease of two million bales since last year. The consumption of cotton in the United States last month was the large figure of 603,000 bales, bringing the total for the year to about one million bales more than in the previous season and the largest total since the season 1928-29. Whilst the large consumption in America looks like continuing, doubts are being expressed as to the ability to maintain large exports of American cotton due to political conditions in Europe and the exchange difficulties in many countries in that Continent. Since the high point of the market was reached on 10th July the New York market has declined 117 points. We consider that this drop has discounted the bearish factors.

In Bombay trading has been on a small scale. Exporters have continued inactive and with poor conditions in the local cloth market local Mills have displayed very little interest. Normally this is a quiet time of the year for the Bombay market.

Last week we commented on the unsatisfactory development of the Monsoon in many parts of this country. Conditions are still grave specially as regards food and fodder crops. During the last few days there has been some rainfall in some of the badly affected areas and weather indications are that more rain is likely, but good soaking rains are still urgently required.

There have been further heavy tenders against the July/August Broach contract and very few transactions have been reported in the spot market. There are indications of a slightly steadier tone in the basis of staple cottons.

The local market is now down to an attractive level at which fresh support should soon be forthcoming.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, August 22.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Karanja of 4646 Reg. tons, Capt. J Hannaford, arrived from Durban via L'Marquis, Beira, D'Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

Messrs Ralli Bro's. s.s. Holystone of 3336 Reg. tons, Capt. J P Barkess, arrived from North Shields via Suez Canal in ballast.

F F Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Pres. Hayes of 6195 Reg. tons, Capt. O A Pierson, arrived from San Francisco via Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Nawab of 3424 Reg. tons, Capt. W N Dyett, arrived from Calcutta via Negapatam, Cocoanada, Madras, Cochin and Bhawnagar with coal and general cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Naldera of 8908 Reg. tons, Capt E Hannan, arrived from Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Lewis Dreyfus and Coy.'s s.s. Clarton of 3200 Reg. tons, Capt. A Harvey, arrived from Pyne via Port Said and Suez in ballast.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, August 22.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Jehangir of 2157 Reg. tons, Capt. S M Morrless, sailed for Aden with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Naldera of 8907 Reg. tons, Capt. E F Hannan, sailed for London via Aden and Marseilles with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Liebenfels of 3352 Reg. tons, Capt. E Ihlefeld, sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburgand Bremen via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy.'s s.s. Silton Hall of 2810, Reg. tons, Capt. R G Harrison, sailed for Freemantle (for orders) in water ballast.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy.'s s.s. British Duchess of 3477 Reg. tons, Capt. R H Guswell, sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Volkart Bro.'s s.s. Silverelm of 2638 Reg. tons, Capt. J W R Thomson, sailed for New York via Karachi and Cape of Good Hope with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, August 22.

The following steamers entered for loading on 22-8-36:—

S.S. Jalamohan (Sc. S N Co.) for Calcutta.

S.S. Jalapadma (Sc. S N Co.) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S.S. Karanja (M M and Co.) for African Ports.

EXPORTS

Bombay, August 22.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—73 bales cotton twist waste M Nartamdas and Co.; 110 bales cotton Barot Bros., and Co.; 30 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co.

For Marseilles:—100 bags gum B Jaffa and Co., 62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Trefels for Antwerp:—42000 bags fir. oil cake L Dreyfus and Co.; 3330 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Bremen:—26666 bags groundnut seed The Oil Seed Tr. Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton R M Nathoo.

S.S. Leebenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co.

For Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw B Harakchand and Co.

S.S. Pres. Hague for Haiffa:—104 bags massoor dall R Shantilal and Co.

For New York.—1 pkg. iron motor parts G Motors India Ltd.

S.S. Kifuku Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton V Ladha and Co.; 266 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 105 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

S.S. Mayebashi Maru for Kobe.—200 bales cotton raw B Factory; 800 bales cotton R Kanji and Co.; 600 bales cotton B Harkchand and Co.; 150 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Bombay, August 22.

S.S. Tairea, agents M M and Co., from Durban:—110 cases oranges; 105 cases grapes.

From D'Salaam:—12 bundles old brass and copper; 5 cases ivory; 2 nos ivory.

From L'Marques:—212 ingots, copper bars; 75 bags beans.

From Zanzibar:—2 bundles orangle peel; 500 bags copra; 3 cases ivory.

From Mombassa:—3083 bags potatoes; 7 bales goat skins; 25 bags copper scrap; 5054 bales cotton; 93 bags s. wood.

S.S. Vasna, agents M M and Co., from Basra:—582 bundles wet dates; 23 bales skins; 21 bags skins; 22 bales wool.

From Bushire:—300 bags barley; 10 bags poppy seed.

From Karachi:—207 bales cotton; 436 bags rawa; 277 bags wheat; 304 bags gram; 12 chests fresh fish; 10 cases apricots; 9 cases f. fruits; 7 bundles old gunnies pieces.

S.S. Bahadur, agents T M and Co., from Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut:—15 bales cotton; 27 bags bags fish plates; 143 pkgs. tea; 30 oried lusk; 15 bags coffee; 130 jottas coir yarn.

From Port Blair:—405 pcs. gujran scantling; 251 bundles gujran scantlings; 39 logs bakota; 2276 bags splints.

From Stewest Sound:—102 pkgs. papita; 164 lots. white dhup.

INDIAN SUGAR MAY SOON BE EXPORTED ABROAD

(Continued from Page 3.)

the current year his estimate is a little more than half that quantity and judging by the first four months of the financial year i.e., to 31st July last it does not appeal that his anticipations are going to be realized, as out of the Budget estimate of Rupees two Crores there had been only Rupees 23½ Lacs realized for the first four months of the year. The current season's production in Java is estimated at less than 5,00,000 tons of sugar, and before the 1937 crop is harvested their stocks of old sugar are estimated to be less than half a million tons. During 1937, however, Java will revert to larger crops and her production next year is estimated at about 1½ million tons, so that we may expect Java prices to be reduced to compete with Indian sugar unless she can find markets elsewhere for her increased production. The large disparities between prices of Indian sugar and Java sugar are responsible for the reduction in imports this year, but India is threatened from another quarter, Russia, under whose five year plan the production of sugar is being largely increased and export markets are being eagerly sought.

PROSPECTS OF EXPORTS

With the increasing production in India, the time may shortly come when India herself will be looking to other countries to relieve her of her surplus, and it has been suggested to the Association that India should press under the proposed agreement to replace the Ottawa Agreement for preference being given by Great Britain to Indian sugar.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 21

Our sugar market ruled steady during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. Java Ready sugar prices continued to be unchanged while forward prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about half an anna per cwt. Indian sugar prices advanced by about 1 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt, as there was fair demand from consuming centres and arrivals during the week were limited. Cawnpore market was reported steady with a nadvance of about 2 annas in prices on account of good demand. Java market was reported quiet. It was reported that latest official limit of the 'Nivas' for W. C. India was F. 3.45 Tegal delivery equal to F. 3.60 Soerabya delivery instead of previous limit of F. 3.80 per 100 kilos. It was also reported that 'Nivas' had sold 5600 tons superior for India on the above basis.

The following were the highest and the lowest rates during the week in the local market:—

Java ready Rs. 13/9 and Rs. 13/9
July Rs. 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/13
August Rs. 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/13
September Rs. 3/13/6 and Rs. 3/12/9
Oct-Dec Rs. 3/13 and Rs. 3/12/6
Deshi sugars ready Rs. 11/11 to Rs. 13/2 and Rs. 11/12 to Rs. 13/1/6

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 3/14 per cwt F B H
Shipment July Rs. 3/13 per cwt F B H
Shipment August Rs. 3/13 per cwt F B H
Shipment September Rs. 3/12/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3/13 per cwt F B H
Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Russian Sugar: Ready Rs. 13/8 per cwt.
Deshi Sugar: Ready Rs. 11/12 to Rs. 13/2
Tone: Steady.

FIRST FORECAST OF C. P. COTTON

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, August 22.

The first forecast of cotton crop for the season 1936-1937 says the estimated area sown during the season is approximately 41 lakhs acres showing a decrease of four per cent. over last year's estimate, or one per cent. more than the actual area of last season.

The forecast adds, crops is at present in good condition. Prospects are hopeful.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following weekly bullion report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, dated Aug. 5:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £239,941,219 on the 29th ulto. as compared with £235,767,025 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £3,019,208.

In the open market about £1,300,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing; there has been little movement in the price, which to-day was fixed on dollar parity. Although demand was more general, further special buying was also in evidence and other operations of a special nature are indicated by the import of £9,800,000 of gold from France as shown in the figures given below.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 27th July to mid-day on the 1st inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,759,623
British India	887,937
British Malaya	13,125
Australia	12,925
France	9,851,220
Netherlands	51,185
Belgium	10,577
Portugal	100,000
Other countries	26,906
	£12,713,498

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£117,340
British India	5,905
France	55,974
Netherlands	20,636
Italy	6,900
Other countries	520
	£207,275

The s.s. "Strathnaver" which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst. carries gold to the value of about £529,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

The market has been quiet and prices have shown only small variations. Indian demand was more in evidence at the lower level of prices, at which there was also some enquiry for American trade requirements. Speculators have resold, but sales on China account continue to furnish the main supplies.

The tone of the market appears steady at about the present level, from which no wide departure is anticipated in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 27th July to mid-day on the 1st inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Japan	£ 30,649
Canada	2,000
Belgium	5,338
France	3,174
Australia	1,123
Other countries	1,663
	£ 43,947

EXPORTS.

Norway	£ 1,241
Germany	1,450
Egypt	1,750
Other countries	3,184
	£ 7,625

Statistics for the month of July:

Bar Silver per oz. std.	Cash delivery.	2 months' Dely.
Highest price	19.3/4d.	19.13/16d.
Lowest price	19.3/8d.	19.7/16d.
Average	19.5903d.	19.6181d.

Bar Gold per oz. fine.	
Highest price	139s/1-1/2d.
Lowest price	138s/7d.
Average	138s/10.52d.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

yards as compared with 12-1/2 million yards in the second quarter of last year. Japan supplied 21.4 million yards (as against 11.7 million yards in the second quarter of last year), of which 19.6 million yards consisted of pure artificial silk goods and 1-3/4 million yards of artificial silk mixed goods.

The steady progress in the imports of artificial silk piecegoods into Bombay from Japan during the last two years will be apparent from the following table:—

Imports of Artificial Silk Piecegoods.

	Pure and Mixed. (In Million Yards) Total	From Japan.
1935: 1st Quarter	11.81	10.89
2nd Quarter	12.45	11.70
3rd Quarter	13.46	12.90
4th Quarter	17.73	17.34
1936: 1st Quarter	20.10	19.79
2nd Quarter	21.52	21.37

The figures appear to prove the ineffectiveness of the existing duties to check the rising imports of this type of goods and the determined efforts Japan is making to push her goods in this market.

Imports Of Yarn & Piecegoods

Imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods into Bombay during the second quarter of 1936 were as under:—

General.—A comparison of the imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods into Bombay during the second quarter of this year with those for the corresponding period of last year shows that a slightly greater quantity of cotton yarn was imported during the present year. In the case of cotton piecegoods imports for the second quarter of the year were considerably lower than in the second quarter of last year.

Cotton Yarn.—Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions totalled 3.8 million lbs. during the second quarter of this year as compared with 3-1/2 million lbs. in the second quarter of last year. A fall in the imports of grey folded yarn was more than made up by increasing takings of single yarn. The relative shares of the principal importing countries were as shown below:—

Imports of Cotton Yarn.

	April/June 1935 (In Million lbs.)	1936.
United Kingdom ...	0.55	0.51
Japan ..	2.65	2.74
China ..	0.27	0.52
Total ..	3.47	3.78

Takings of grey single yarn rose from 570,000 lbs. in the second quarter of last year to just under a million lbs. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom increased her share by 9,000 lbs. to 352,000 lbs.; China more than doubled her shipments (349,000 lbs. as against 150,000 lbs. in the second quarter of last year); but Japan's sendings dropped by 9,000 lbs. to 300,000 lbs.

A detailed analysis of the imports of grey single yarn during the second quarter of this year indicates that the principal improvement took place in the imports of yarns of counts over 50s. The shares of the importing countries in this trade were as under:—

Imports of Grey Single Yarns Counts above 50s.

	April/June 1935 (In 000' lbs.)	1936
United Kingdom ..	153	343
Japan ..	5	45
China ..	110	254
Total ..	269	642

The figures show that the proportionate increases in the quantities imported from China and Japan were particularly noteworthy.

In the case of counts 31s to 50s, takings rose by 50,000 lbs. to 348,000 lbs. Japan increased her sendings by 100,000 lbs. to 251,000 lbs. at the expense of the United Kingdom, whose imports dwindled to negligible proportions (2,000 lbs. as against 118,000 lbs. in the second quarter of last year). China increased her shipments from 40,000 lbs. to 96,000 lbs.

Imports of grey folded yarn declined by 300,000 lbs. to 440,000 lbs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell away from 190,000 lbs. to 43,000 lbs.; Japan's sendings dropped by 2000,000 lbs. to 226,000 lbs; but China increased her shipments by 50,000 lbs. to 172,000 lbs.

Bleached yarn imports rose by 120,000 lbs. to 231,000 lbs. The United Kingdom supplied 97,000 lbs. as against 7,000 lbs. in the second quarter of last year, while Japan increased her shipments from 40,000 to 135,000 lbs.

Imports of mercerised yarn at 2.1 million lbs. remained practically unchanged, and Japan supplied the whole of the imports.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The quantity of cotton piecegoods, excluding fents, imported into Bombay during the second quarter of the year totalled 60-1/4 million yards as compared with 73-1/2 million yards in the corresponding quarter of last year. Imports of plain grey, bleached and dyed goods were particularly low, and mainly contributed to the heavy shrinkage in the total imports for the quarter under review. Both the United Kingdom and Japan shared the loss in trade, as will be evident from the following table:

Imports of Cotton Piecegoods

	April/June 1935. (In Million yards).	1936.
United Kingdom	26.90	19.39
Japan ..	44.97	39.38
Total ..	73.46	60.29

Plain Grey Goods.—Imports of plain grey goods dropped by 7 million yards to 18.24 million yards. The sendings from the United Kingdom, which consisted mainly of Jaconets, Madapollams, Mulls, etc., declined from 3.2 to 1.3 million yards. As regards Japan whose principal line under this category is Longcloth and Shirtings, imports fell away from 21.7 million yards to 16.9 million yards.

Bordered Grey Goods.—In the case of bordered grey goods, takings dropped from 700,000 yards to 420,000 yards. As against the entire imports for the second quarter of last year, arrivals from the United Kingdom fell to 250,000 yards, while Japan contributed 170,000 yards as against no imports in the second quarter of last year.

Bleach Goods.—Imports of bleached goods amounted to 11 million yards as against 14-1/4 million yards in the second quarter of last year. The loss in trade under this category was borne principally by the United Kingdom, whose shipments fell from 8.7 million yards to 6.1 million yards; Japan sent 4.1 million yards as against 4.8 million yards in the second quarter of last year.

Takings of bleached longcloth and shirtings advanced by 900,000 yards to 4-1/2 million yards. Japan increased her shipments of this line by 600,000 yards to 2.7 million yards, while the United Kingdom also improved her sendings by 280,000 yards to 1-1/2 million yards.

In the case of bleached mulls, imports at 2-1/2 million yards were less than a half of the takings for the second quarter of last year (5.8 million yards). Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1.3 million yards as against 3.9 million yards, while those from Japan decreased by 700,000 yards to 1-1/4 million yards.

Printed Goods.—Under this category, imports amounted to 22.71 million yards as compared with 23.6 million yards in the second quarter of last year. Japan increased her shipments by 400,000 yards to 17.3 million yards, but arrivals from the United Kingdom dropped in quantity by 1.3 million yards to 5.4 million yards.

Imports of printed drills rose from 5.6 million yards to 13.6 million yards, of which Japan supplied 13.4 million yards as against 5.4 million yards in the second quarter of last year. On the other hand, imports of printed shirtings declined by nearly 7 million yards to 2.5 million yards, of which 2.2 million yards came from Japan as against 9.1 million yards in he second quarter of last year. In the case of prints and chintz, takings at 1.21 million yards were less than half the arrivals in the corresponding period of last year, the respective shares of the United Kingdom and Japan amounting to 910,000 and 300,000 yards as compared with 1.1 and 1.8 million yards in the second quarter of last year.

Dyed Goods.—Imports under this head at 7.3 million yards recorded a drop of nearly 2 million yards, owing chiefly to decreased shipment from Japan—530,000 yards as compared with 1.4 million yards in the second quarter of last year. The United Kingdom's imports at 6.1 million yards were lower by 400,000 yards.

Woven Coloured Goods.—Importations of woven coloured goods dropped by 40,000 yards to 590,000 yards. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined by 170,000 yards, to 160,000 but Japan improved her shipments by 130,000 yards to 420,000 yards.

Fents.—In the absence of the yardage figures of fents imported since May this year, it is somewhat difficult to compare the imports for the quarter under review with previous figures. However, even on a rough basis of 5 yards on the average to one pound of all sorts of fents—which in effect is the relation which obtains in the case of the relatively heavier cotton fents imported into the country—it would probably be correct to assume that the imports of fents for the second quarter of the year at 9.3 million yards were half a million yards higher than in the corresponding quarter of last year. On this basis, Japan improved her sendings by 1.2 million yards to 8.1 million yards. The United Kingdom maintained her share at 850,000 yards while imports from the United States of America were reduced by half a million yards to 310,000 yards.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Imports of artificial silk yarn rose by 300,000 lbs. to 2.9 million lbs., of which Japan contributed 2.6 million lbs.; her imports for the second quarter of last year amounted to 1.39 million lbs. only. In view of the continuance of the economic sanctions against her goods, there were no imports from Italy, who supplied 1.2 million lbs. in the second quarter of last year. Of the total imports of artificial silk yarn for the quarter under review, the United Kingdom supplied 91,000 lbs.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Of all classes of textile goods, the imports of artificial silk piecegoods recorded a striking improvement. Taking for the quarter under review amounted to 21-1/2 million

(Continued in Col. 5.)

EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION TELLS ON COTTON

Increased Hedge Selling And Poor Spot Demand

DROUGHT REMAINS UNBROKEN

BOMBAY, August 22.

While drought remains unbroken in South-West cotton Belt, the New York cotton futures market was influenced by increased hedge selling and poor spot demand.

Political developments in Europe are arresting the attention of American operators and securities assumed sagging tendency.

The weakness in the Stock market was reflected on cotton which despite considerable Japanese price-fixing fell under general selling. European political developments are dumping bullish enthusiasm and we still favour to lean on the bear side.

The New York market opened steady but inactive and narrow. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and continued dry weather in the Western belt coupled with a tendency to reduce crop ideas, but later the market reacted on Liverpool selling, moderate hedge selling and long-liquidation.

Traders are awaiting developments abroad and increased hedging. Finally selling influenced by weakness of the stock market developed and the session closed barely steady.

The market opened at a rise of 2 points with October and a further rise of 2 points pushed October up to 11.68 which was the highest level for the day. Later there was increased selling and prices declined 15 points from the higher level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 12.03c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 10 points at 11.13c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points with October 6.27. The market was quietly steady on local support in sympathy with smaller crop ideas and unfavourable weather reports, offerings were light apart from some hedge selling. Later on there was short covering and straddle buying absorbed hedges. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 6.74 per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. At the close October was quoted 5.22, January 5.10 and March 5.20.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed one to ten points up but spot cotton prices suffered a drop of 14 points at 10.34d. Uppers futures closed 11 to 9 points up and spot cotton was 6 points higher at 8d.

The Alexandria cotton market was barely steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 18 points but Ashmouni futures closed 3 points lower to 7 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-22 a.m.)	11.68+04
New York October lowest (3-0 p.m.)	11.53—11
Liverpool October highest	6.29+10
Liverpool October lowest	6.26+07

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:

Market was affected unfavourably by a decline in securities and increased hedge selling. Think we are entitled to a reaction. The drought is unbroken.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 22.

October	11.46
December	11.53
January	11.53
March	11.62
May	11.61
July	11.59
Middling Spot	11.96

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 22.

October	11.44
December	11.47
January	11.48
Middling Spot	11.80

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 22.

10-55 a.m. and Noon Call were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	6.40
September	6.28
October	6.22
November	6.17
December	6.16
January	6.16
February	6.16
March	6.16
April	6.16
May	6.16
June	6.15
July	6.14
August	6.04
Middling Spot	6.70
	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
October	6.18
January	6.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 22.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
October	9.96
November	9.74
January	9.50
March	9.31
May	9.19
July	9.07
August	9.07
Middling Spot	10.14

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 22.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.24
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.39
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.54
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.34
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.49
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
BENGAL:	
Good	4.35
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.57

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 22.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.-Feb. sellers 34|3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, nominal.

Wheat, South Australian, Sept.-Oct. sellers 38|9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Aug. 22.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., Mar.-Apl., unquoted.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., Mar.-Apl., unquoted.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., Mar.-Apl., unquoted.

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Aug. 22.

Linseed, Laplata, Hull, c.i.f., August sellers £12-0-0.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., Aug.-Sept. sellers £13-17-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., Aug.-Sept. sellers £14-7-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont., c.i.f., Aug.-Sept. sellers £13-10-0.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., Aug.-Sept. sellers £13-2-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Sept. sellers 25|6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 25|6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 22.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	5.03-3|16
Paris	76.41
Berlin	12.51
Madrid	38.25
Amsterdam	7.41
Brussels	29.80-1|4
Milan	63.87
Berne	15.44
Prague	121.75

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Partly cloudy

Central: Partly cloudy. Widely scattered thunder showers in Eastern portion.

Western: Generally fair.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 22

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny to £6-18-3 1/2. London-Paris Exchange was 3 points up at 76.44. while Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 5.03 7/32. London silver prices improved 1/16d to 19 3/16d and it was said in the local market that the U. S. Treasury was buying silver in London market. Montreal August position advanced 50 points at 44.65 while other months were irregular.

The local market shows increased activity. It is said that Ahmedabad operator was a moderate seller and there was considerable selling by local operators against option sales. Prices declined to Rs. 47 when shorts were covering freely and last night prices rose to Rs. 48/4. To-day the market opened at Rs. 48/5 and advanced to Rs. 48/7 but later prices declined to Rs. 48/5. The gold market was quiet. It appears that silver prices will improve but gold will keep low.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	34 3 0
1st Bhadarva	34 3 3
2nd Bhadarva	34 3 6
SILVER—	
Ready	48 4 6
1st Bhadarva	48 5 0
2nd Bhadarva	48 6 6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 21

August	44.65+50
September	44.25+05
December	44.45+30

N. Y. Silver

New York, Aug 21

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 22.

Spot	19-5|16
Forward	19-5|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 22.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-18-2-1|2.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 22

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38 0 0
Standard copper 3 months	£38 5 0
Electrolytic copper	£42 15 0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0
Tone: Firm.	

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 144; January 126 May 119 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 208 Liverpool May 6.13 Rs. 59 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 208 New York May 11.66 Rs. 49 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 7/32

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, Aug. 21.

September	15.34+10
October	15.33+13
November	15.44+15

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Aug 22

T T on London	
Previous closing	1-2 3/8
To-day's opening	1-2 3/8
Tone: Quiet.	

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 22.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	...	308,731
Central India	243	291,029
Barsi and Nagar	...	176,192
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	41,660
Berar	65	843,803
Central Provinces	...	99,688
Total Oomras	308	1,261,103
Dholera	107	335,835
N.-W. Provinces	...	63,996
Rajputana	25	115,437
Sind-Punjab	...	471,899
Broach	2	413,443
Coompta and Dharwar	557	111,138
Westerns-Northerns	2	77,594
Cocoanada	...	151
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	20,548
Persian	...	9
American	...	27,023
Egyptian and African	19	262,171
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	482
Total	1,020	3,160,829

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 13th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	26	504,156
Japan and China	700	1,435,503
Coast Ports	...	37,671
Up-country by Rail	...	218,905
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	500
Total	726	2,196,735

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 21

3 per cent	87 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	118 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	115
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 7/8

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug 22

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D August-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 Jan 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos.	1/6 3/16 Jan 7.32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266 1/4
Banks selling T T	264 7/4
Banks buying T T	262 7/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	574
Banks buying T T	584
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	35 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	93
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 21st instant	5.03 7/32
Japan/London 22nd instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 22nd instant	7.37
Hongkong/London 22nd instant	1/2 15/16
Shanghai/London 22nd instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 21st instant	76.44
London/Belgium 21st instant	29.80 1/4
London/Switzerland 21st instant	15.44 1/4
London/Berlin 21st instant	12.50 3/4
London/Stockholm 21st instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 21st instant	5.03 3/16
London/Amsterdam 21st instant	7.41 1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 20th instant	£6-18-2 1/2
Gold 21st instant	£6-18-3 1/2
Silver London Ready 20th instant	19 1/8
21st instant	19 3/16
Silver London Forward 20th instant	19 1/8
21st instant	19 3/16
Silver New York Ready. 20th instant	45
21st instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 20th instant	9/16 p.c.
21st instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 20th instant	3/4 p.c.
21st instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

WORLD TWO-WAY FAIR

Under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the world two-way trade fair will be held in New York City from November 23 to December 5.

N. Y. COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW

Bombay, August 22.

"An early rally on reports of deterioration met renewed liquidation and slightly increased hedging with the failure of bullish features to stimulate more aggressive buying evidently disappointing holders. The European situation and doubt with regard to Germany's ability under the new trade agreements to finance normal purchases of American cotton tended to unsettle sentiment. On the other hand, confidence in domestic situation was well sustained by improving economic conditions and fairly good business in finished goods. It is reported that some mills need additional supplies for quick shipment but spot buyers are generally holding off.

Some authorities estimate a reduction in crop prospects since August 1, between 300,000 and 500,000 bales. Meanwhile, the opinion is expressed that 11-1/2 cents may prove to be a pivotal point on the market with a probable increase in trade demand below that level."—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 21-8-36	164000	226000
Receipts Yesterday 21-8-36	21000	28000
Exports to date 21-8-36	115000	149000
Stock at Ports 21-8-36	1206000	1120000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-8-36	1131000	1194000
Stock at Liverpool 21-8-36	737000	526000
Visible Supply 21-8-36	3061000	2984000
Quantity in sight 21-8-36	337000	378000
Quantity out of sight 21-8-36	507000	515000

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 22.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., was closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Aug. 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), was closed.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 22

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 208/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 208 on scattered selling. Beneficial rains are reported from all districts and the drought seems broken. Later on there was scattered covering which improved prices to Rs. 208/4. Prices in the local market are attractive but in view of weak position of American cotton, it will not be advisable to buy.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 8 points and prices in the local market fluctuated within a narrow range with restricted turnover. The market closed steady at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	221	8	0
Broach A/M.	209	4	0
Oomra D/J.	190	0	0
Bengal D/J.	156	4	0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,249
Linseed	7,156
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	76
Gingellyseed	1,113
Groundnuts	4,699
Rice	4,834
Myrabollams	700
Cottonseed	4,097
Mowraseed	35
Gram	1,881
Joowar	137
Bajree	1,511
Indian Sugar	5,431
	Tons.
Coal	2,056

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 21.

September	2.74 —2.
December	2.68 unchgd.
January	2.46 unchgd.
May	2.47 unchgd.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 8 0
Shipment Aug-Sept.	3 13 6
Shipment Oct-Dec	3 13 0
Kesar	13 0 0
Saraya	13 1 0
Java spot	3.65

Gold Exports

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Seven consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 47,87,002 were exported from Bombay for Europe, America and Mombasa for the week ended Saturday.

These included a shipment of gold valued at Rs. 7,09,355 booked by the Dollar line steamer "President Hayes" which is due to sail from Bombay for New York on Monday.

The s.s. "Teiree" which sailed from Bombay on Wednesday carried gold valued at Rs. 12,196 for Mombasa.

The remaining five consignments were shipped by the P. and O. steamer "Naldera" on Saturday to the following destinations:—

Gold of the value of Rs. 10,94,911 for London, optional Amsterdam, Paris and New York. Gold valued at Rs. 4,56,748 for London. Gold valued at Rs. 14,47,134 for New York via London. Gold valued at Rs. 9,12,060 and Rs. 1,54,598 for London, optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,79,90,54,907.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

October	89d.
December	87d.
March	82 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 21.

September	1.13 1/4c.
December	1.12 3/8c.
May	1.10 1/2c.

Cotton Teji Mandi

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Broach A/M.—

Yearly Teji Mandi on Broach Rs. 23.

Yearly Teji on Rs. 225 Rs. 5 1/2.

Yearly Teji on Rs. 250 2 1/4.

Yearly Mandi on Rs. 190 Rs. 4 1/4

Monthly Teji Mandi Rs. 8 1/2.

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Teji Rs. 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Monthly Rs. 5 difference Mandi Rs. 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Monthly Rs. 10 difference Teji Rs. 1 1/4.

Monthly Rs. 10 difference Mandi Rs. 1 1/4.

Liverpool Wheat

Bombay, Aug 22

A Liverpool cable states:—

Easiness due Canadian hedge selling and European harvesting. These conditions may continue temporarily but expect higher eventually.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 20th August	981
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	3,159,809
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,485,898
Increase	673,911

MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION

The Mysore Dasara Exhibition will be held in Mysore from 16th October to 31st October, 1936.

SCATTERED BUYING IN COTTON MILL SHARES

Tata Iron And Steel Shares Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

On Monday the local Share Bazar is expected to open late as there is a general meeting of the members of the Stock Exchange to consider the question of old building. It is becoming more or less a fashion now a days to observe holidays in Share Bazar and it is perhaps the first organised Stock Exchange in the world which observes the highest number of holidays and half holidays.

Out of 365 days in a year, excluding Sundays, Bank holidays and other sectional holidays, the Share Bazar remains open for about 500 hours. The large volume of business that is done in the local Share Bazar naturally needs regular sessions. The Directors are fixing holidays and at times new additions are made on special requests but there must always be fixed principles to accommodate new requests. Thus it will be better if there are fixed principles instead of fluctuating ones like share prices.

The market was steady to-day with a moderate turnover and under scattered buying prices ruled steady. Reports of rain in drought sections of Gujarat influenced scattered covering in cotton mill shares. Tata Steel shares also improved few points under improved buying influenced by unfavourable developments in European political situation. Steel shares are steadily going up for the last five working days but the extent of rise indicates that there is utter absence of any eager buying. General business in forward market has decreased considerably and the market is becoming technically weak owing to over-bought state.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Aug 22

Century (135) 138

Bombay Dyeing (662/8) 667 666 670 667 668 669

Kohinoor (214/6) 216

Central India (226/14) 230 231 230 231/4

New Great (125) 127

Simplex (63/12) 63 65

Swadeshi (167/8) 168 169/6

Bundi (37/4) 37/6 37/7 37/6 37/4

I Cement (513/12) 515 516 515 516/4

Punjab (26/6) 26/4

Shahabad (496/14) 496 497

Andhra (1681/4) 1680 1670 1676/4

Tata Hydro (189/1) 189 191 190/15 190/10

Tata Power (1645/8) 1636 1637 1631 1632 1636/4

Tram Ord (161/4) 161/9

T Steel Defd (736/4) 740 743 741 745 740 742 743/12

T Steel Ord (186/4) 186/12 187/8 186/12 187

Tata Steel 2nd pref (166/4) 166/8 167 166/8

Bellapur (205/10) 206 207 206

B Steam (295) 295 296/4

B Burma (505) 506 510 508 513 509 512 510

TEXTILE MILLS
BOMBAY, August 22.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	291 14
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing (Rs 25)	669 6
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century (nil)	138 2
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	231 4
100 Colaba (nil)	123 12
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 5)	203 2
100 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,720 0
100 Indore (nil)	43 12
100 Khatau	66 4
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	216 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570 0
100 Madhavji	6 8
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	700 0
250 Model	40 0
50 Mysore	85 10
200 New Great (Rs. 2)	126 4
100 Oosmanshahi	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	36 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1,840 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 2)	65 0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	169 6
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 60)	1205 0
1000 Western	800 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 4
25-50 Central (As 12)	33 12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1565 0
125-500 L. County (Rs. 7-8)	391 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	132 8
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135 4
5 Union (As 4)	5-9-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	37 4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	131 14
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	516 4
40 Katni def. (101-15)	2,300 0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 6)	380 0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	283 12
100 Punjab (As. 12)	26 4
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	497 8
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	148 8
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13 12
15-75 New India 1-4)	45 12
200 Oriental (125)	5,300 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	183 2
1000 Andhra Valley (30)	1,676 4
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 14
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	161 9
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	13 4
100 Karachi (4)	241 4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	195 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	190 10
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25)	1,636 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij X.D.	905 0
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 0
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 8
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 0
500 Tapty Valley	772 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	38 8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	743 12
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	187 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	235 0
50 Belapur Sugar (10-12)	206 14
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 15)	296 4
125 Bombay Burma (10)	510 10
50 B Burma Con. (4)	171 4
8sh. B. B. Petrol	5-8-9
50 B. Telephone (2-8)	115 8
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	117 8
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540 0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	531 4
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583 12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	20 0
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	84 0
25 Tata Oil	16 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	88 0
5 p.c. Central India	533 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	137 8
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	13 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	163 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1 615 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	196 14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Power and Light 8 per cent P A	64
Columbia Gas	20
Int Tel and Tel	12
American Tel and Tel	170
Western Union Telg	84 1/4
Radio Corporation	50
New York Central	39
United States Steel	64 3/4
Amr Tobacco B	100
Thompson Products	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/2
Ford Motors of Canada A	20
General Motor	64
St Oil of N J	61
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	46 1/2
National City Bank	41 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
Youngtown Sheet	76

Market very weak owing to European War situation Carloadings for the week up dol 120000 units.

Total business: 1 1 2 million.

SHRI CHITRA EXHIBITION

In connection with the Birthday celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the Shri Chitra Exhibition will be held in November at Trivandrum.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 22

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 100/15

3 per cent 1951/54 103/12

3 per cent 1941 104/4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/7

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/12

4 per cent 1943 111/3

4 per cent 1960/70 114/15

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6

5 per cent 1939/44 108/9

5 per cent 1940/43 111/3

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/8

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/13

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 112

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4

6 per cent M Deb 1954 134

5 per cent B P T 1953 [illegible]

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—On rumours of war 3 1/2 per cent Government paper declined to Rs. 99/2 at one time to-day. Opening was steady at Rs. 99/7/6 and the closing tone was steady at Rs. 99/5.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 22

August	(208.90)	208.70—20
October	(205.00)	203.90—110
November	(203.80)	201.80—200
December	(202.80)	203.90—190
February	(201.60)	200.00—160

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Need For Radical Change In Social Outlook

Responsibility Of Youth In Creation Of Future Society

PREJUDICE AS BAR TO PROGRESS

The duty of students and the problems that confronted them at the present moment were brought into bold relief on Sunday by Congress leaders.

The occasion was a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Bombay.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Dr. Pattabbi Sitaramayya, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia addressed the gathering.

Students' Meeting

When Mr. Jaiprakash Narain began his speech in Hindi, several students clamoured for one in English, and ultimately Mr. Jaiprakash yielded to their wishes.

Mr. Jaiprakash said that the students had not played their proper role in the movements of 1930 and 1932. This was a strange phenomenon since in all efforts in colonial and dependent countries the students were usually in the vanguard of radical movements.

What had happened to them? He wanted them to think over that question. Outside Bengal he did not think there was much life in the student-world.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

The burden of the Convocation addresses, some of which, the speaker said, he had the misfortune to read, was that students must keep out of politics. There was a time in India when to say that independence was one's birthright was an offence. It was, however, obvious that students who attended colleges and Universities could not leave the classes and go to villages and organise the peasants or take to similar kind of work. But there were in India Colleges where students were fined and expelled and their freedom in the expression of opinions in the College Unions restricted. That was scandalous.

HIS MESSAGE.

His message to the students—since they had asked for one—would be: "Exercise your right to participate in the public life of the country." They should think over problems and express their opinions freely and so change the atmosphere in every college so that it became impossible to prevent them from saying that they wanted independence for the country. "It is a matter of shame that in the Universities and Colleges in the country it is not possible for Indian students to say that we want independence. They had to understand fully the implications of that statement. There should be an all-India student movement to agitate for and establish their rights. The voice of the students was muffled; they should fight for their rights. That was the least that was expected from them.

There were however various grievances of their own regarding examinations, etc. He welcomed the student movement in Bombay but felt that they should not limit their activities to those alone. They should go beyond that. They should see that they could freely express their views from college platforms. There was no use making radical speeches outside the college if they were prevented from expressing their views in the College. They had to change the atmosphere that pervaded to-day in the colleges he concluded.

HISTORICAL EVENT

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said that from newspaper reports one gathered that Bombay students were seething with discontent, excitement and enthusiasm. She congratulated the people who were instrumental in creating that new life amongst students. Whatever the occasion might be, if it could be utilised in order to rouse human fire, then that occasion had to be exploited to the fullest extent possible. The fact that the students had grown conscious of their rights and their legitimate demands that they had their own role to play in society, that they were inspired to draft a charter for themselves was a historical event whose importance one could not minimise.

NEED FOR CLEAR THINKING

Students played a bigger part than was sometimes suggested in the construction of the social life of any country. Their ideas were the foundations on which future society would be built. She would lay stress on the intellectual shaping of national thought. Intellectually they were the most alive. They were like a live wire which was ever vibrating and responding to new ideas. A country like India needed an intellectual revolution, just as an economic or political change was needed. In fact, there could not be radical action unless and until there was radical thought. They needed to have very clear thinking; they should get all ideas in the right historical perspective.

PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It was absolutely essential, Mrs. Kamaladevi continued, to break stale, old, worn-out traditions and customs.

The present educational system produced a type of men without any initiative, power or force or originality, with all the vitality crushed out as any grinding machine would grind it out.

He went out into the streets, wandered from end to end, hungry, disappointed, frustrated, instead of being a virile, healthy, creative individual who had a place waiting for him to fill up. He was just left to the mercy of cruel circumstances.

SOCIETY TO BLAME.

That was because society had not been built up on a sane, humane, scientific foundation. The value of human forces, human qualities had not been sufficiently appreciated as a collective genius going to make the world a finer and happier place. Society had not been formed for the benefit of the millions. Most of the men and women to-day were misfits in life.

RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUTH.

Evolving a better society was the responsibility of the younger generation. They had to create new ideals in the place of old, rotten ones.

Mrs. Kamaladevi impressed upon the students the need for more revolutionary thinking on all social matters. Politically, everyone took delight in being an extremist. It was an honour to think of being a radical. But in all social thought, they were full of fear. They were afraid to break social conventions because they were then subjected to criticism. "We have still to develop very much healthier and saner ideas on all social matters—particularly on emotional relationship—sex and marriage. When the students came to Bombay from the mofussil, they sailed with modern currents, they were thrilled and excited, but once they were out of it they stepped back into old conventions. That was so with many young men who went to foreign lands as well.

SOCIAL PREJUDICE.

As a woman, Mrs. Kamaladevi continued, she had encountered social prejudices at every turn. Except in the exciting times of the civil disobedience movements women who took to public life were regarded with suspicion because women going into public life was unconventional. If one wanted to attack a person in progressive movements, one could use the prejudices as weapons and these weapons had been used several times. These social prejudices and conventions had to be swept clean off. Nowhere in the world except Russia was an intelligent attempt made to encourage community life.

When the old system had begun to decay, a complete change in the social outlook was inevitable.

Young men and women had on their shoulders a "great responsibi-

(Continued on Page 9)

CUBAN DUTY ON INDIAN RICE

Burma Commerce Chamber Appeal To Indian Govt.

RANGOON, August 20.

The Committee of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has learnt that the Cuban Government had decided to impose from 2nd October maximum custom duty on Indian and Siamese rice while allowing rice from Indo-China at minimum tariff, sent a telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, pointing out that the proposed step would jeopardise Burma's export to Cuba and requesting the Government of India to take immediate action through proper channels to persuade the Cuban Government to abandon the proposed increase in duty on Indian rice.

COASTAL TRAFFIC CONTROL

With regard to the Bill to control, the coastal Traffic of India introduced by Sir A. H. Ghuznavi in the Assembly, the Committee expressed their general agreement with the provisions of the Bill. With regard to clause 3, the Committee felt that such a practice would be unworkable. They therefore suggested that the defaulting persons should be punished with a fine extending to Rs. 10,000 or the licence of the Government of India should introduce a system under which licences required under the above suggestion would be issued to every ship, which licences required under the above suggestion would be issued to every ship engaged in the coastal traffic of India.—United Press.

FATAL LORRY ACCIDENT

Two Killed And Several Injured

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22.

A motor accident resulting in the death of two and serious injuries to about a dozen persons, is reported to have occurred on the Rohtak Road between Bahadurghar and Nanghil.

It is stated that the lorry carrying over a dozen persons towards Rohtak dashed against a tree, resulting in the instantaneous death of two passengers. From amongst the injured, 4 men and 3 women are lying in a precarious condition in the Nanghil Civil Hospital.

The lorry driver is stated to have been under the influence of liquor at the time of the sad occurrence.—United Press.

Breach On Bikaner Railway

BIKANER, August 23.

The Manager, Bikaner Railway, wires from Bikaner under to-day's date as follows:—

Due to breaches on the line between Sarupsar and Ramsinghpur, through running of trains on the Suratgarh-Anupgarh branch has been suspended from to-day until further notice. The probable duration of the closure will be three days.—A. P.

HITCH IN INDO-JAP TALKS

Strict Secrecy Maintained At Simla Trade Parleys

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

Contrary to expectations the Indo-Japanese negotiations could not be continued throughout the week.

Mr. Pastewart and Mr. Yonezawa met for two days in the week and it is expected the next meeting would be held on Tuesday.

Some hitch has cropped up, it is said, over the reported proposals of the Government of India, and the Japanese Consul General is awaiting instructions from Tokyo.

It is not possible to know what actually the hitch is about, since, except for brief communiques, which have been significantly absent this week, strict secrecy is being maintained in respect of the actual trend and the subject-matter of the trade talks.

All that is known is that the negotiations relate to the modifications of the cotton Protocol as suggested in the memorandum furnished to the Government of India by the Indian Commercial opinion, both European and India.

BENGAL'S ATTITUDE VINDICATED

Sarat Bose Sees Roman Hand Of Jawaharlal In Manifesto

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

"The attitude of Bengal to the Communal decision stands vindicated," declared Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, interviewed by the Associated Press on the election manifesto.

"I must confess I am glad the manifesto gives a decent burial to the 1934 formula of 'non-acceptance and non-rejection' of the decision," added Mr. Bose.

The attitude of the Congress had now been made clear and Mr. Bose hoped that differences among Congressmen would cease to exist. "I feel tempted to say that one can see the Roman hand of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the manifesto. On behalf of Bengal I offer the sincerest congratulations on the lead he has given."—A. P.

YASHPAL WEDS IN JAIL

BAREILLY, Aug. 22.

The monotony of jail life was broken yesterday afternoon in the Central Jail, Izatnagar, when the marriage of Yashpal, who is undergoing imprisonment in the jail in connection with some terrorist activities, was solemnised with Miss Prakshowati Kapur of Delhi, under the Civil Marriages Act.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Pedly, acted as the Registrar of the marriage.—United Press.

Students' Demonstration Not Unconstitutional

Prof. K. T. Shah's Explanation To His Constituency

Prof. K. T. Shah has issued the following statement regarding a motion in the University Senate to disapprove of the conduct of himself and other Fellows in connection with a demonstration on June 15th last in the Senate Hall:—

At the last meeting of the University Senate, the Vice-Chancellor was pleased to rule out of order a motion standing in the name of Mr. Karmarker and several other Fellows, disapproving of the conduct of certain Fellows, therein named, in supporting the attempt of a party of outsiders to break up a Senate meeting, and make the Senators yield to pressure by unconstitutional methods. As one of the Fellows specifically mentioned in this motion, I have to place before the public and my constituency the exact situation, not only because the original motion had been published in the country's press; but also because, owing to the motion being ruled out of order, there was no opportunity to explain such matters in the Senate, and through that to the public at large, and to my constituency,—the registered graduates. My other co-sufferers in this attempted disapproval of their conduct have either been vindicated by their constituencies, or been specifically congratulated for their conduct in this matter, or have been otherwise exonerated; and so it remains to me alone to place this account and explanation before the public.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S RULING.

The Vice-Chancellor's ruling takes the line, mainly, that there could be no proofs of the alleged acts against the Fellows named; and that it would be an abuse of procedure if a majority, at any given moment, were thus allowed to censure individual members of the Senate, who would have, under the rules of the Senate procedure no means of effectively defending themselves against such attempts. It leaves it open to question whether the allegations were not in fact as well founded as the sponsors of the motion had indicated. Without in any way going back on the sympathy I had felt and expressed with the attempt of the disappointed students and their supporters to make a representation and demand some relief from such a heavy proportion of failures at the last Matriculation Examination, I am free to state that I had taken no part in any of the public meetings where the complaint was first voiced, and decision taken to make a mass representation of the grievance by means of a procession to the University. Similarly, I was in no way concerned with the procession, nor responsible for the students trooping into the Hall. All the time the demonstration continued in the Senate Hall, while the Fellows were in their seats, I took no part in haranguing or negotiations for any settlement. Until, therefore, the Senate was actually adjourned without its meeting having properly commenced, at all and the Senators had dispersed, I had nothing to do with the demonstration within the Senate hall.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

At an impromptu meeting of the demonstrators in the Senate Hall, after the Senators had dispersed, I was unexpectedly called upon to address the gathering which I did. But that was neither in the Senate meeting proper, nor concerning the Senate. I advised the students to remain firm in the position they had taken up, telling them at the same time that there was no hope of any immediate relief to the sufferers at the last Matriculation Examination. This could hardly be called an attempt to break up a meeting, which had never properly begun. Since the minutes of the last meeting had not been signed.

EXERCISED HIS RIGHT.

So far as the facts go, there was no part of my conduct, which could rightly be said to have supported an attempt of a party of outsiders to break up a meeting of the Senate, or to make Fellows yield by unconstitutional means to outside pressure. What I said to the demonstrators after the Senate had dispersed was perfectly within the rights of every Fellow, to say what he thinks fit and proper even on matters touching the University. The Senate, or any section of that body, attempting to censure any Fellow for acts or speeches outside the Senate would be invading the rights of freedom of speech and thought, even if a majority of the Senate, at any moment, might disapprove of such doings or sayings. Such attempts, if successful, would, in my opinion, prove fatal to the prestige of the Senate itself. The Vice-Chancellor's ruling, unexceptionable as it is on its own ground, leaves it possible to argue that, in view of the number of signatures attached to this motion making up an absolute majority of the Senate, the motion might have been carried had there not been such impediment as the considerations adduced by the Vice-Chancellor in the ruling. I am concerned to point out that the motion was not only not well-founded in facts; but that, even if it had been, it would have involved an extension of the authority of the Senate, and that, in consequence, its own good name would have been hurt.

NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

As for the charge of "Unconstitutional" methods having been used to make the Senators yield to outside pressure, I find no dictate of law or morality to hold a mass representation of grievances against a statutory authority to be "unconstitutional". In that category I include processions, such as the one taken to the University on the 15th of June last. Though I myself had nothing to do with the procession, or with the demonstrators trooping into the Hall, I question if there is any law preventing the students and their supporters from entering the Senate Hall with a view to present a petition of their grievances to the Senate. The presence of the demonstrators in the Senate hall, while the Senate was assembled, might be considered as irregular, unusual, and even undesirable in the interests of the demonstration itself. But I see no authority which could be justified in labelling their coming into the hall as unconstitutional. So far as I know, the organisers of the demonstration had, as a matter of fact,—and at the public meeting where decision was taken to lead a procession to the Senate House to make a mass representation of the grievances, actually asked permission in writing of the University authorities to allow ten of their representatives to present their petition or demands to the Senate in person. They were refused this permission, even

(Continued on Page 10.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

INSPECTOR WADE--- MYSTERY OF THE "RED ACES"
TH' COMMISSIONER GIVES US A VACATION, WADE--NOTHIN TO DO BUT LOAF FOR TWO WEEKS
I HOPE YOU'RE RIGHT, DONAVAN
SURE, I'M RIGHT--WHY SO GLUM, WADE? CAN'T YOU STOP THINKIN' ABOUT JUMA?-HE'S FINISHED!
I'M THINKING OF THE FUTURE---NOT THE PAST!
I HAVE A HUNCH WE'RE HEADED FOR TROUBLE
HA! IF YOU CALL HUNTING TROUBLE---
THAT DEPENDS ON WHAT WE HUNT-ANIMALS OR MEN!
LYMAN ANDERSON
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL.VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.